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VOL. V NO. 102

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1980 JEDDAH SAFAR 14, 1400 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

New army commander appointed

RIYADH, Jan. 1 (SPA) — King Khaled Tuesday issued royal decrees appointing Gen. Muhammad Saleh Al-Hammad Chief of the General Staff and Lt. Gen. Abdul Mohsen Ali Al-Omran commander of the army. Lt. General Muhammad Sabri was appointed commander of the air force.

The decrees also terminated the services of Gen. Fayed Al-Awfi as Director of Public Security. He was appointed as adviser to the Interior Ministry.

His replacement is Gen. Abdullah ibn Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh, commander of the Frontier Forces.

Other decrees ordered the transfer of Gen. Muhammad ibn Hilal, commander of the Special Security Forces, to become commander of the Frontier Forces. Lt. Gen. Muhammad ibn Manie Al-Balagh, deputy commander of the Frontier Forces was appointed commander of the Special Security Forces.

On Monday the King ordered the retirement of Gen. Assad Abdul Aziz Al-Zuhair, commander of the Royal Saudi Arabian Air Force and Gen. Ali Majed Qabbani. Both men were appointed ambassadors at the Foreign Ministry.

These orders, made on the recommendation of the Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan, follow other royal decrees retiring Gen. Othman Al-Humaid, chief of staff of the armed forces and Sheikh Abdullah Mahdi, director of civil aviation.

Humaid now serves as an aide to Prince Sultan and holds the rank of minister.

Monday, the King accepted the resignation of Prince Fawaz, governor of Mecca.

Nine seamen rescued

JEDDAH, Jan. 1 (SPA) — After clinging 46 hours to the remnants of a sinking ship, nine seamen were rescued Tuesday by Civil Defense personnel 40 miles off Jubail.

The seamen, from Egypt, Indonesia and Bangladesh, were on board a Kuwaiti merchant ship with two trailers of heavy equipment sailing from Kuwait to Jubail.

Technical malfunctions in the ship's equipment allowed water to leak into the trailers, but strong winds and rain finally caused the ship to sink.

The rescued sailors managed to hang onto floating parts of the ship until they were tracked by a Civil Defense helicopter.



MUTUAL DISCUSSIONS: U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance meets at the U.N. with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim before Waldheim's departure to Iran.

Arrives in Tehran

Waldheim lauds Khomeini

TEHRAN, Jan. 1 (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived in Tehran Tuesday to win the release of the U.S. embassy hostages.

"The purpose of my visit is to pave the way for a solution of the crisis," he told reporters at Mehrabad Airport.

A handful of Afghan demonstrators meanwhile broke into the Soviet embassy compound here and raised a rebel flag over the gate.

About 300 people broke away from a protest march of about 1,000 called to demonstrate against the intervention in Afghanistan.

The breakaway group wrecked a sentry post at the main gate and some members managed to get into the compound.

Guards and policemen on duty outside the mission said there had been some shooting into the air as the students arrived chanting anti-Soviet and pro-Muslim slogans, but there were no reports of injuries.

Revolutionary guards, police and Soviet security officials searched the embassy grounds and several men were led out and put into police cars.

A green and white flag floated over the gates as Soviet security men in dark glasses whispered instructions over walkie-talkies.

Some 100 revolutionary guards were dispatched to reinforce the small police contingent outside the embassy but the incident lasted only about half an hour.

Shattered glass covered the ground around the smashed sentry post but there were no other signs of damage.

"Please tell the world, this has nothing to do with the Iranian people or the Iranian government. I don't know who these people are," one nervous Revolutionary Guard said as he diverted reporters from the embassy gates.

Waldheim, who arrived from New York via Paris aboard a special U.N. aircraft, was greeted by Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh.

He expressed his gratitude to the government of Iran for agreeing to his visit, which the Iranians say is a fact-finding tour and not an attempt to mediate for the release of the

hostages.

Waldheim said: "I wish to express my greetings and best wishes to the leader of Iran, his eminence Ayatollah Khomeini."

He did not know if he would be meeting the Ayatollah as his program was being arranged by the Iranian authorities.

Waldheim and Ghotbzadeh left the airport in a police motorcade, the secretary-general apparently to his hotel and Ghotbzadeh to the Foreign Ministry. Their first meeting was scheduled for later.

The United States though, has started work on a resolution calling for sanctions against Iran, apparently anticipating that Waldheim's visit will not secure the release of the Americans.

U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry met other Security Council members after the Council approved another U.S. resolution Monday threatening the sanctions unless Waldheim obtains the hostages' release by Jan. 7. The vote was 11-0 with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bangladesh and Kuwait abstaining.

The students, who seized the embassy, declared they could not "under any circumstances, allow Waldheim to visit the hostages."

Waldheim told reporters as he left New York: "there is enough reason to hope that the New Year will bring the release of the hostages." He was "very encouraged" by some reports that he would meet Khomeini, but he cautioned: "this mission will not solve the whole problem."

Iran's ruling Islamic Republican Party (IRP) meanwhile Tuesday put a relatively unknown professor as its candidate for the presidential elections later this month.

He is Jaleddin Farsi, 47, a member of the IRP central committee. He was introduced as party candidate at a press conference by Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, the powerful secretary of the Revolutionary Council.

"Jalal has preserved his rare Islamic ideology during his long record of struggle," Beheshti said. "Mr. Farsi is devoid of any Western or Marxist ideology and has always followed the path of the Koran."



Yasser Arafat

Breakthrough this year, says PLO chairman

BEIRUT, Jan. 1 (R) — The chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat said that a revolutionary breakthrough toward the creation of Palestine should be made this year.

Peace and stability in the Middle East could only come with the acknowledgement

of the rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of an independent state on Palestinian soil, Arafat said Monday in a message on the eve of the 15th anniversary of Fatah, the major Palestinian commando force.

"We should make the 1980 Palestinian year with all that implies," the PLO leader added in the message released by the Palestine news agency Wafa.

His commando movement would "face the decisive challenge in its march on the road of Palestine towards Jerusalem to hoist the Palestinian flag on its mosque and churches," he said.

"A Palestinian peace in our Palestinian homeland covers in its aspirations the Jews living in Palestine — on the basis of equality, justice and fraternity among Muslims, Christians and Jews," the PLO leader added.

Meanwhile PLO's chief representative in Iran said that Israel would vanish in the next 15 years, the official Pars news agency reported.

Hani Al-Hassan, virtual Palestinian ambassador to revolutionary Iran, told a rally of Tehran science students Monday: "In five years' time, the Palestinian government will be founded and in the coming 15 years, Israel will have vanished completely."

The rally was held to mark the 15th anniversary of the start of guerrilla operations by the Al-Fateh Palestinian movement.

Al-Hassan said the Palestinians had lost 40,000 dead and about 80,000 wounded in 15 years of fighting.

Iran has ardently supported the Palestinian cause since its February revolution which ousted the Shah. The former Israeli Mission in Tehran is now known as the "Palestinian Embassy" and PLO leader Yasser Arafat was given a hero's welcome when he visited Tehran shortly after the revolution.

West studies sanctions

Troops fight in Kabul

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1 (Agencies) — There were reports Tuesday of Soviet forces in Afghanistan clashing with regular Afghan troops, and the Soviet-backed coup in Kabul has put a new strain on United States-Soviet relations. President Carter came close to calling President Brezhnev a liar Monday evening, and Western sanctions are being considered.

Diplomats said in New Delhi Tuesday, that although Kabul was generally quiet there were grenade explosions and firing in the capital Monday and on Sunday. They reported a 90-minute battle in the city Monday between Soviet troops and soldiers loyal to executed President Hafizullah Amin.

Details were sparse of clashes in the countryside, where some of the estimated 35,000 to 40,000 Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan were fanning out after securing control of Kabul.

President Carter meanwhile accused President Brezhnev of lying to him in his explanation of the Russian action, and one of his officials hinted that the United States and its allies might curtail their relations with the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

The Pakistani newspaper *Jang* said rebel leaders in Chitral, on the Northwest Frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan, reported heavy fighting across the border in the Konar district northeast of Kabul.

A *Jang* correspondent in Chitral said the rebels told him more than 200 Soviet soldiers and 63 guerrillas had been killed. Soviet warplanes killed a number of civilians and destroyed dozens of homes and a mosque in a bombing and strafing attack on the village of Ashksham. Rebel saboteurs blew up four bridges and the local telephone exchange, but 35 guerrillas were killed in retaliatory air attacks.

An earlier *Jang* dispatch said Rebel sources reported 400 guerrillas, a Soviet general and large numbers of Soviet and Afghan troops were killed in fighting Saturday in the northern province of Takhar, on the Soviet-Afghan border.

Carter's allegation came in a television interview, when stopping just short of calling the Soviet president a liar, he declared Brezhnev was "not telling the facts accurately."

Pentagon officials said the Soviet Union now had more than 33,000 troops in Afghanistan and the Kremlin might find itself bogged down in a long war against not only guerrillas but regular Afghan troops as well.

They said at least 250 Soviet troops had been killed in fighting since the coup.

In the interview with ABC News, Carter described a reply from Brezhnev about the Soviet presence in Afghanistan as "completely inadequate and completely misleading."

Brezhnev claimed that he had been invited by the Afghan government to come in and protect Afghanistan from some outside threat.

"This was obviously false because the person he claimed invited him in, President Amin, was murdered, assassinated, after the Soviets pulled their coup. He also claimed that they would remove their forces from Afghanistan as soon as the situation should be stabilized, and the outside threat to Afghanistan was eliminated."

The president said his opinion of the Russians had changed drastically in the past week, declaring "this action of the Soviets has made a more dramatic change in my own opinion of what the Soviets' ultimate goals are than anything they have done in the previous time I've been in office."

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said the United States and its allies would have a "meaningful response."

Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher conferred in London with representatives of Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Canada and said he found a "wide measure of support" for taking the Soviet action before the United Nations "as a flagrant violation of international law," reviewing bilateral relations with the Soviet Union and their representation in Afghanistan and reviewing "our relationships with countries in the area who retain their independence and whose independence is of great importance to us."

China concurs. The *People's Daily* said Tuesday "The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is not only aimed at having an iron grip on that land-locked nation, but also serving a more aggressive and sinister purpose."

U.S. prepared for more arms to Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter's administration says it is prepared to make more cash sales of weapons to Pakistan in view of the Soviet troop movements into neighboring Afghanistan.

Appearing on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" interview program Sunday, Carter's National security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said cash sales of arms would be one way of providing military assistance to Pakistan.

"We are reviewing the nature of our ongoing obligations toward Pakistan, with the view in mind of expediting certain forms of military assistance," he said.

Carter boosts aid to Israel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (Agencies) — President Jimmy Carter has decided to increase arms sales credits to Israel by \$200 million, the White House has announced.

It said Monday the money, part of a three-year package to carry out the terms of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, was "necessary" because of Israel's inflation and balance-of-payments deficit.

Officials said the new funds which Congress would be asked to approve would be added to an original package of \$3 billion which included \$2.2 billion in arms sales credits and \$800 million in economic aid grants.

In addition to that there will be a regular aid package for Israel for the financial year beginning Oct. 1, which will be disclosed when the budget is issued in late January.

Carter decided to make his request to Congress after talks with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman in Washington.

The White House said the decision to increase credits to Israel, at a time when the president determined to hold down government spending, reflected U.S. "sympathy and concern for Israel's security and well-being."

But Israeli officials expressed disappointment Tuesday with the decision and predicted cuts in defense spending and continued economic austerity.

While careful not to appear ungrateful for the proposed aid Israel had been hoping for a significant boost in U.S. economic and military assistance. Weizman's talks had raised expectations that aid would be raised.

Israel, which is receiving \$1.785 billion in aid this year, requested nearly double that amount, but had realistically figured on an aid package between \$2.2 and 2.6 billion.

Instead, Carter renewed the current aid and added the \$200 million loan.

"This is what is in our hands," said Finance Minister Yigal Hurvitz. "We'll have to make do with it and not climb the walls."

Israel's efforts for the sake of Middle East peace should have been rated higher, especially at such a time of upheaval in this part of the world."

Moshe Arens, chairman of parliament's foreign affairs and security committee, said he regretted that Israel had little ability to pressure Washington into "helping it meet the costs of peace with Egypt" since it has already signed the treaty.

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Algoasibi interviewed

19 per cent growth set in 3rd Plan

By Abdullah Jaffri

JEDDAH, Jan. 1 — Saudi Arabia has raised its growth targets for the next five years. According to Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algoasibi, a rate of 19 per cent per annum has been decided for the Third Five-year Plan.

That compares with seven per cent during 1978 and 14 per cent during 1977, from figures published in the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency report, for 1978, and it can be assumed that with the government's declared intention of reducing the relative weight of the oil sector, the private sector will be expected to show most of that growth.

Interviewed by Arab News, Dr. Algoasibi also said that import-substitution industries will be encouraged, thus continuing the trend of government lending and tariff policies. Saleh Al-Naim, the director of the Saudi Industrial Development Fund, said recently that loans would move away from construction material industries into light industries intended to replace other imports.

The minister emphasized the role of foreign participation in transferring technology to Saudi Arabians. It was through joint ventures that Saudi Arabians can be trained and acquire the skills the country needed, and the government would encourage joint ventures.



Dr. Ghazi Algoasibi

He also said "we are continuing to build our infrastructure to maintain the same high rate of growth of industrial development. We now have nine industrial zones in Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, Mecca, Qasim and Hofuf and three others will be set up under the Third development Plan in Medina, Jizan and Abha."

The Kingdom will concentrate in future on

projects in which it has a head start, using cheap energy and the availability of raw materials like natural gas and petroleum. Foremost among those are petrochemical, steel and fertilizers projects. At the same time, consumer industry will be left to the private sector.

Heavy industries are huge and technologically complex and they need a huge investment. For this reason, they cannot be carried out by the private sector. They also take a long time before they yield profit.

However, he added, the state will sell a large portion of those basic industrial projects to Saudi Arabians at cost, as soon as the projects start generating profit. The state has already sold shares in the Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Company in Dammam to its employees.

On training Saudi manpower, Dr. Algoasibi said that the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation has sent 100 Saudi Arabian engineers to the United States, Europe and Japan, to train. The Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu had two training centers in Jubail and Yanbu, which are now operational and train a large number of people.

He also said that plans exist to unify the Kingdom's electric power network by merging electricity companies.

Investigations nearly complete, Ahmad says

Judgement on mosque attackers imminent

JEDDAH, Jan. 1 — Deputy Minister of the Interior Prince Ahmad said Tuesday that judgement on the attackers of the Holy Haram will be given shortly.

Prince Ahmad told Al-Riyadh that investigations to build up a complete picture were in their final stage. The government wants on behalf of the people, to give just judgements based on detailed and accurate investigations to reveal the truth from all sides, he said.

Prince Ahmad added that the important thing was not to delay events but to reach final and positive results.

Prince Ahmad meanwhile Monday attended the ceremony of the ninth class of 202 students of the Traffic Institute and the second group of 45 students sent on scholarship abroad.

The ceremony was held at the Model Institute in Riyadh where, on his arrival, Prince Ahmad reviewed a guard of honor.

In a speech, Col. Mubammad ibn Raga

Al-Harbi, the capital's traffic commander, said that 15 officers had recently been sent on an 18-month training course in the United States, and four to Britain, while six other officers had visited those two countries to acquaint themselves with technological advances in traffic management.

Four groups of 30 commissioned officers have been sent for further training in Jordan and others to the United States after obtaining their secondary school certificate.

Harbi said that the second class of scholarship students were trained for 18 months in the United States on advanced traffic management.

He added that the tenth group, made up of 300 students, will soon graduate from the institute.

Capt. Abdul Aziz Ali Al-Sbater, the com-

mander of the institute, expressed the wish that more young men would take up a career in traffic.

A representative of the students hailed King Khalid and his government for looking after security men and for providing the best possible training.

After displaying their skill on motorcycles, the officers took the oath of loyalty before Prince Ahmad, who gave awards to those who had distinguished themselves in their studies and handed out certificates to all graduates.

After the ceremony, Prince Ahmad pledged that more institutes will be set up and that curricula will be constantly improved until sending students abroad will not be necessary. Only further information and advanced methods would be sought.

U.S. meteorologists to teach in Jeddah, research drought

JEDDAH, Jan. 1 — Experts from ten U.S. universities will arrive here Feb. 10 to teach at the Meteorological Institute in Jeddah and carry out studies at the drought-stricken areas.

The 12 men will be led by Professor Theodore Dawmen, an environmental sciences specialist, and Professor Martin Boger, water supply specialist. They are coming to the Kingdom under cooperation agreements between Saudi Arabia and the U.S., according to Al-Medina.

The director of the Meteorological Institute, Dr. Fawaz Al-Elmi, meanwhile said the institute has finished six months of research, in cooperation with the Meteorological Department, on the Jeddah storms.

Elmi added that they have begun in a research on pollution in Jeddah, which will last two years.

Work on the new building for the institute will begin in a month, he said. It will have 32

research laboratories, classrooms, one-lecture hall for 300 people and one smaller one, workshops and laboratories.

The institute has awarded scholarships to students from Arab countries. Three students from Somalia have joined the institute, and more will follow. Recently, 14 North Yemeni students joined.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Water has meanwhile decided that Saudi Arabian researchers will run the fish farms to be built on the coast near Jeddah.

The farm will help Saudi Arabians who wish to invest in fish farming. The farm will provide them with young fish, Al-Medina reported Tuesday.

Abdul Latif Al-Ajaji, deputy minister of agriculture and water for research and agricultural development, said Tuesday that the ministry has made sure work continues on the project for developing fish resources of Saudi Arabia. An agreement between the ministry and the British White Fish Authority had expired recently, he said.

The General Director of the Agricultural Development Center of the Western Region, Salem Bamoffeh said that Saudi Arabians were in charge of the project, making further agreements with foreign organizations unnecessary.

Four Saudi Arabians are studying abroad for masters and doctorate degrees in fisheries development. They will be back shortly to join other Saudi Arabian experts here, Bamoffeh said.

Jeddah tree week starts Saturday

JEDDAH, Jan. 1 — Jeddah's tree planting week starts Saturday. Organized by the Directorate of education in the Western Region and Jeddah Municipality, the campaign will concentrate on planting near areas used frequently by the public, such as hospitals and housing complexes.

It was reported Tuesday that some companies involved in construction in the city have volunteered to provide water tankers and tools. Some 2,500 students and school-children will take part.

The week for planting trees was finalized in a meeting of the Higher Committee for the coordination of projects held recently.

A local man has offered to donate an air-liner shipment of date palms, imported from Africa, to help in the beautification of Jeddah, Al-Medina meanwhile said Tuesday.

The man, Sheikh Omar Kamel, offered the gift in an urgent message to Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Said Farisi, who thanked him and advised him how to deliver the palms to the authorities.

The city of Hofuf has also donated palms to Jeddah, and they are expected to arrive shortly.

Ideal factories urged to enter competition

RIYADH, Jan. 1 (SPA) — The Saudi Consulting House said Tuesday that all factories are invited to compete for the King Khalid Prize for the Ideal Factory and the Industrial Maintenance and Safety prizes this year. It said that Feb. 4 is the deadline for entries. The three competitions are organized by the SCH in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Electricity.

Energy chief to visit

RIYADH, Jan. 1 (SPA) — British Energy Secretary David Howell will arrive here Monday on a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia for talks with Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Saudi Comment

By Abdullah Omar Khayat
Al-Jazirah

In a newspaper interview recently the mayor of Central Jeddah, Wahib Kabli, spoke of the problems faced by the municipality of public negligence and lack of civic pride. He said that many people throw away tons of refuse into the streets, with no concern for the inconvenience that they may be causing others.

He also said there is considerable delay in issuing building permits because they have to be sent to various departments for comment and approval. He gave details of municipality plans for the preservation of the old city.

I do not wish to discuss in detail everything he said, but I would like to point out to the great effort that he is making.

Of special interest to me was his passing reference to the long awaited fish market. We have been promised it for many years. The present fish market is a horrid place, a wooden thing that many people avoid because of its filth and smell.

We have been asking for a decent fish market for many years, but nothing has been done.

By Sultan Al-Bazighy
Al-Riyadh

We have come to realize how absurd it is to compare us with the technologically advanced West. Our intellectuals have been convinced not to waste their time showing our guests around what we have built, there is already plenty of it abroad. We no longer display the escalator in Riyadh or the television and radio studios.

Instead, we have been taking them to the Planning Ministry to see a film on our industrialization plans and to make clear that we are quite serious about building a sound educational base. We are no longer oil sheikhs squandering huge amounts of dollars in London, Monte Carlo and Las Vegas or using cash as mattresses on the Cote d'Azur.

We have come to realize that oil is a depletable resource and should not be burned away, and that we can use our financial and human resources to make industry. The gas flares of the Eastern Province will soon be snuffed out.

We no longer believe the lie that gas is useless. On the contrary we shall be able to use it to make many industries after ages of wasting gas and depending on imports which were made of it.

WEATHER

Temperatures will rise in the western, north-western and central regions with medium cloud cover.

There might be showers in the western and south-western highlands.

Winds will be mostly south-easterly and moderate. They may get active occasionally in the central and northern regions, causing sand haze.

Seas will be light to moderate.

Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	28	16
Jeddah	28	18
Riyadh	18	03
Dhahran	18	06
Medina	23	10
Taif	23	08
Jizan	32	24
Hail	17	-6
Turuf	14	-2
Arar	15	00
Jouf	16	06
Abha	18	11

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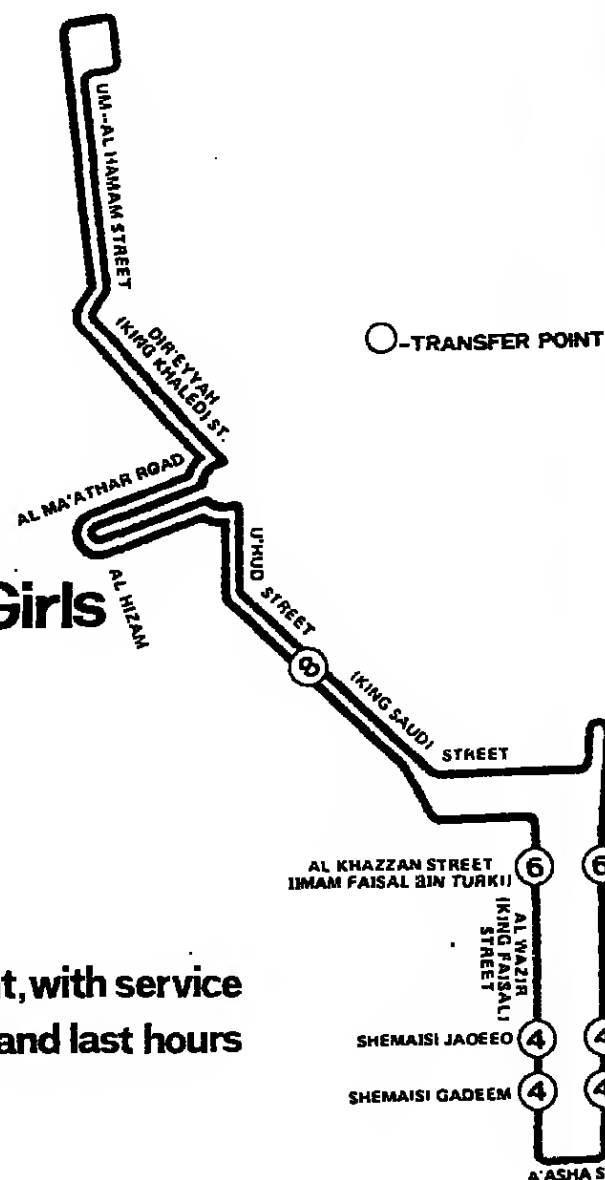
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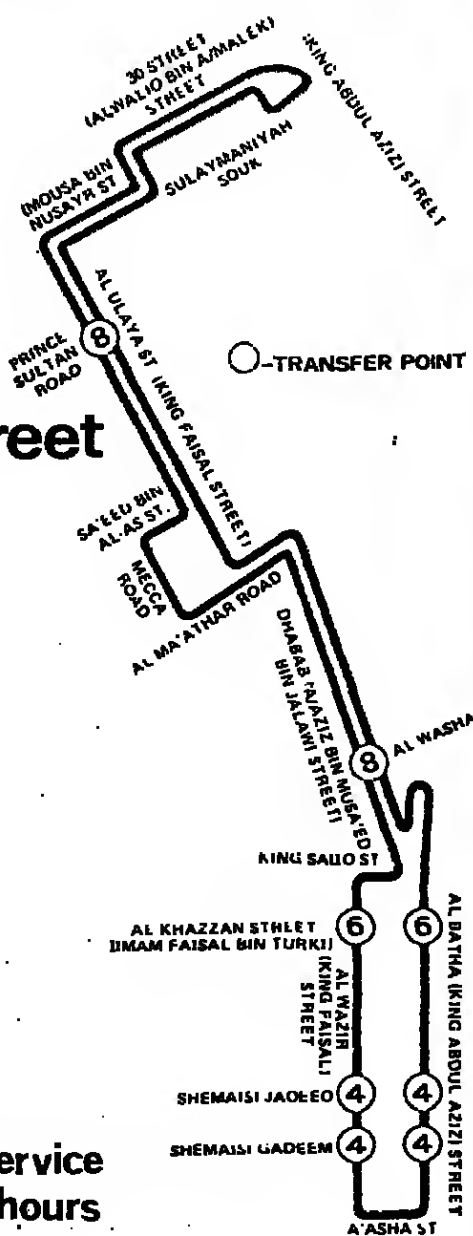


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West Bank seen braced for more tension

NABLUS, West Bank Jan. 1 (AP) — The first half of 1980 promises to be a time of struggle in the occupied West Bank as Palestinians, Israeli soldiers and Jewish settlers pull in different directions.

At the same time and in distant places, negotiators from Israel, Egypt and the United States will work against the May 1980 deadline for agreement on an autonomous administration for the 1.2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

After next May, all bets are off. Will the Israel-Egypt-U.S. negotiations end in agreement or failure? If there is an agreement, will the West Bankers and Gazans accept it? And if they don't — now they say they won't — what will everybody do next?

The answers to all those questions can't be known now, but it is certain that the outcome will signal either triumph or trouble for President Jimmy Carter's Mideast policy. In 1978 and 1979 Carter managed to create "victories," first with the Camp David accords and then with the Israeli-Egypt peace treaty, which was signed last March only after Carter himself shuttled between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

The approach of the U.S. presidential election means that Carter, more than ever, needs a 1980 success in the Middle East. And Saudi Arabia hints that its continued friendship depends on America's ability to solve the Palestinian question.

The (Israeli) military authorities are waging an aggressive policy against our people," said Nablus Mayor Bassam Shakaa, who narrowly avoided deportation in December. "They are continuing their autonomy plan and going ahead with settlements, both new settlements and strengthening old ones. Our people are protesting and fighting for their legal rights."

Shakaa was imprisoned for 25 days while fighting a deportation order that Israel in the end rescinded. His rejection of compromise offers thrust Shakaa into the forefront of West Bank leaders and showed that stubborn resistance can force Israel to reverse a decision.

Shakaa says he expects Israel to try again to "divide the people from the West Bank mayors" — who so far are unanimous in opposing the autonomy scheme — and the militant nationalists expects more tension in the coming months as Israeli troops clash with Palestinian demonstrators.

Demonstrations, the mayor predicts, will focus on Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

The Israeli army officers who run the West Bank regard their job as akin to walking through a minefield. Any misstep can cause



Bassam Shakaa

trouble, and tension can peak suddenly for a variety of reasons.

In the past two months the West Bank has been convulsed by Shakaa's imprisonment and there has been a spate of clashes between stone-throwing Palestinian youngsters and Israeli settlers on West Bank roads.

Outside events also can cause trouble: the assassination of two Palestinian commandos in Cyprus sparked mourning processions in their native West Bank villages. When troops moved in to stop the marches, Palestinians said Israel was hocking a Muslim custom, and a bitter feeling of resentment arose.

The Palestinians believe Israeli agents killed the two commandos in Cyprus because one of them was in charge of Hebron-area commando activities for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Some West Bankers — especially radical youths who lead anti-Israel demonstrations — see themselves in a blood feud with Israel that will not end until Palestinians overthrow the Zionist state.

Students at one of the West Bank's Arab universities said they were devoted to the goal of the PLO charter of establishing a state "from Gaza to Haifa" — meaning the extinction of Israel.

And even if a Palestinian state were established in the West Bank and Gaza, the students said there could not be peace with Israel. "The people will not give up their struggle for their right to the home that Israel evicted them from in 1948," one of the students said.

The students regard anyone who accepts the autonomy plan as an "Israeli agent." The moderates who might have embraced autonomy as a transition stage have remained silent.

American diplomats still manage to sound optimistic in saying they believe Palestinians will accept the autonomy plan if Israel concedes enough power to the Palestinian administrative council that is to be set up.

But the West Bankers and Gazans have had more than a year to consider the autonomy idea, and no one dares to speak in favor of it now. In fact, as 1980 opens, the Palestinians seem to be debating whether to embark on widespread violent protests to try to sabotage the negotiations on their future.

Battle for Middle East oil has begun, Sadat declares

CAIRO, Jan. 1 (AP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says the battle for the energy resources of the Middle East has begun with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"This has frightened all those who live in the Gulf area, from Kuwait to the United Arab Emirates, and I say the battle around the area's oil shores has already begun," Sadat said referring to the military coup in Afghanistan last week, and the intervention of Soviet troops.

Sadat made his remarks in an interview with CBS News, excerpts of which were reported in the Cairo daily *Al-Ahram* Tuesday.

Sadat said that the inhabitants of the Gulf area wanted U.S. protection, but could not openly ask for it.

"They all want you to have a presentation in the area," he claimed, "but not one of them can raise his voice now because we are living a moment in which the Soviets have given themselves complete freedom of action."

Sadat alleged that the Arabs also condemned in silence the takeover of the American embassy in Tehran by student militants, but he personally would openly support the United States if it took military action to free the hostages.

"I will condemn the U.S. if it uses military force to occupy Iran, but if you use force to restore the balance that has been shaken there and to save the hostages, then I will support you," he said.

Referring to the stalled 7-month-old Palestinian autonomy talks between Egypt, Israel and the U.S., Sadat said the problem was not simply reaching agreement on a plan for self-rule for the 1.2 million Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, but also the question of Jerusalem.

Egypt contends that East Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and should return to Arab sovereignty, while Israel has repeatedly insisted that Jerusalem will remain the undivided capital of the Zionist state.

Sadat has said that the 800 million Muslims in the world could not accept Israeli rule over the Holy City, and it should become an international city for all faiths.

"If our positions on these matters come a bit closer then I will insist that Jerusalem remain a united city, never to be divided again," Sadat said.

Palestinian autonomy and the status of Jerusalem are expected to be the focal points of the summit between Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Aswan, Egypt, on Jan. 7.

Against conditions

Political detainees protest in Syria

BEIRUT, Jan. 1 (R) — Political prisoners at the Mezza jail in Damascus set their mattresses ablaze last Thursday in a rare protest against conditions and long terms without trial, reliable diplomatic sources in Beirut said Tuesday.

They said the fire was started by inmates of five cells in a coordinated protest timed to coincide with the current National Congress of the ruling Baath Party, the seventh since it came to power in 1963.

Political prisoners held at Mezza include former head of state Nureddin el-Atassi, ex-prime minister Youssef Zeayn and most other members of the Syrian leadership which was overthrown by President Hafez Assad in a bloodless coup in 1970.

Atassi and his colleagues were sent to prison without trial.

It was not immediately known whether the protest at Mezza was linked with the reported execution of five dissidents at another Damascus prison the day before.

According to a right-wing radio station in Beirut, four prisoners were hanged and one shot in the central prison of the Syrian capital on Wednesday. Arab diplomatic sources in

Beirut confirmed that an execution had taken place last week but had no details.

The five were arrested last June following the massacre of 60 military cadets at the artillery school of the northern city of Aleppo. The Syrian authorities blamed the mass killing on the Muslim Brotherhood, an organization pledged to fighting Western influence in Islam.

Those reported to have been executed included Husni Mahmoud Abo, who appeared on Syrian television last September to confess having planned a long series of assassinations and bomb attacks on behalf of the Muslim Brotherhood.

According to travelers arriving in Beirut from Aleppo, Syria's second city is slipping out of the control of the central authorities.

The travelers said the people of Aleppo were observing a self-imposed dusk-to-dawn curfew to avoid falling victim to almost nightly shootouts between dissidents and security forces.

With most districts controlled by gunmen at night, the travelers said, police and internal security agents rarely ventured out of their barracks after dark.



U.S.-IRAN GET-TOGETHER: Under a portrait of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini, Iranian and American scouts get together for dinner at the Asian Pacific Scout Jamboree in Perth, Western Australia Tuesday. Iran's international scouting commissioner Muhammad Muhanma commented: "There is no problem between our two nations. It's a government problem."

Turkish army chief calls for national unity

ANKARA, Jan. 1 (R) — Turkish armed forces chief Gen. Keman Evrim has called for national unity as the only way to overcome the gravest crisis since the proclamation of the Turkish republic in 1923.

"Turkey, which cannot produce oil nor export technology now faces the gravest crisis since the proclamation of the republic," Gen. Evrim said in a written statement to his men Monday.

"The elimination of this situation can only be achieved by national unity," he said. "Turkey's armed forces, with their unquestioned unity, will overcome these difficulties along with the nation."

Diplomats here interpreted his comments as a warning to politicians to work together to tackle Turkey's economic and political turmoil, or face the possibility of military intervention.

Egypt prepares report on Israel relations

CAIRO, Jan. 1 (R) — Egypt has prepared three detailed reports on relations with Israel and the progress of talks on autonomy for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali has said.

The autonomy report included new initiatives to give the negotiations additional momentum, Ghali said. He added that one report detailed Egypt's views on normalization of relations with Israel after the exchange of ambassadors next February. Another dealt with the proposed composition of the Egypt in diplomatic mission to Israel.

Israel plans takeover of Arab power firm

TEL AVIV, Jan. 1 (AP) — Israel announced Monday it would take over the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation, tightening its control over the city's Arab sector and part of the West Bank.

An announcement by the ministry of energy claimed that the takeover, which was to take effect Jan. 1, 1981, was to improve efficiency and services to the consumers of the company, which has been plagued by financial problems and complaints from its minority of Jewish customers.

But Palestinian leaders charged the move was an encroachment of their rights and swore to fight the takeover. "The Palestine electric company belongs to the Palestinian people, and only they can change it," Hebron Mayor Fahd Qawasmeh told Israel radio.

In fact, the takeover is largely only on paper. With only a few small diesel generators on hand, the company has had to buy two thirds of its electricity from Israel to service its 60,000 consumers. But Palestinians considered it so serious, that company director Anwar Nusseibah said he would even appeal to the International Court in The Hague to prevent the takeover.

"We consider this decision a violation of our concession rights and a violation of international law," Nusseibah said.

Kuwait sees hope in Waldheim trip

KUWAIT, Jan. 1, (R) — Kuwait said Tuesday it believed United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's trip to Iran would lead to a solution of the two-month-old crisis over the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

The Kuwait news agency quoted a government spokesman as saying U.N. participation would lead to an acceptable solution.

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U.S. eases into 80s with 'less supremacy'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP) — The United States entered the 1970s hip deep — some critics would say over its head — in the Vietnam War, and now eases into the '80s with a fading sense of supremacy and confidence that grew out of victory in World War II.

Under the shadow of spreading nuclear technology is a growing realization that no country, even this rich and powerful one, can command its way in world affairs.

The frustration over the seizing of U.S. diplomats as hostages in Iran and anti-American outbreaks in a number of countries symbolize the changing times.

Vietnam is at least partly responsible for this new immobility, though the change echoes also of the isolationism of the 1920s and '30s.

The United States was unable to stem the spread of Communism in Indochina despite a dozen of intervention and the loss of 57,000 American lives.

Toward the end, the Vietnam was extremely unpopular with the American public and Congress. Future presidents, should they be implied to rally the nation to some overseas cause, will have to reverse a domestic instinct for caution.

As the decade ended, the world seemed to be growing smaller and increasingly interdependent.

The industrialized nations faced growing realization that oil and other resources are limited. The energy-producing nations found themselves with economic leverage and they used it.

Some basics of U.S. foreign policy did not change much during the 1970s.

Competition with the Soviet Union and Communism persisted, but the concept of "detente" — of accommodating differences though not philosophies — had taken hold in the form of two U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaties and a number of other cooperative ventures.

SALT I has limited some weapons systems since 1972. The second treaty is fighting for clearance from a skeptical Senate. If ratified, it would set ceilings on U.S. and Soviet strategic bombers and nuclear-tipped intercontinental missiles through 1985.

The two treaties, and a third round of negotiations to start with enactment of SALT II, are based on an assumption that no nation can really triumph in the nuclear arms race and that, somehow, it must be bargained.

New decade dawns on fresh rifts

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP) — A new decade dawned for a hopeful world Tuesday against the sombre background of fresh tension between the superpowers.

The first news of 1980 was as gloomy as that in the dying days of the old year and offered little prospect of the anxieties of the seventies being quickly washed away.

After a year of economic recession, soaring oil prices and turbulence and revolution in Africa and the Middle East, there were few bright spots in the news. Scientists even added an extra second to the last day of 1979 to equalize standard earth time and solar time.

President Carter accused Kremlin chief Leonid Brezhnev of not telling the truth about Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, more trouble erupted in Iran, and bombs and bullets flew in Northern Ireland.

Pope John Paul spoke out against international terrorism in a New Year's Eve message.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim headed for Tehran hoping to mediate in the U.S. embassy hostage crisis.

Gold — traditional refuge from paper currency in times of economic and political uncertainty — ended a decade of leap frogging price rises to close in New York at a record \$530 an ounce.

U.S. President Carter, using his toughest language so far over the biggest Soviet military operation in a third-world country, stopped just short of calling Brezhnev a liar.

"He was not telling the facts accurately," Carter declared in a television interview. He described a reply from the Soviet president on Russian troops and tanks rolling into Kabul as "completely inadequate and completely misleading."

Earlier, Moscow had accused the United States of using Pakistan as a base to launch what it called subversive activities against neighboring Afghanistan.

And in Iran, where about 50 American hostages have been held by students in Tehran since Nov. 4, despite a rising chorus of protests from Western and other countries, fighting was reported to have broken out in the Kurdish city of Sanandaj.

In strife-torn Northern Ireland, guerrillas began 1980 by blowing up a shop and attacking a security post near the Irish Republic border. Two British soldiers were shot dead while on patrol but police said the shooting appeared to be accidental.

In some, veteran Socialist Pietro Nenni died Tuesday after a heart attack, aged 88. One of Italy's most influential politicians, he led the country's left wing for over 60 years.

Britons ushered in the new year in a party mood, despite gloom over the first national steel workers strike since 1926 due to start Wednesday and fears of soaring inflation and unemployment.

About 37,000 revellers, the biggest such crowd in years, gathered in London's Trafalgar Square to welcome 1980. Ignoring freezing temperatures, the bravest plunged into icy fountains in the square. Police reported some scuffles and a few arrests. Thirty five persons were hurt.

In Sydney, violence erupted at a New Year pop concert attended by 100,000 fans outside the Sydney Opera House. Police said 65 persons, including two members of a performing rock group, were hurt by flying bottles and beer cans.

Vietnamese kill four Cambodians

BANGKOK, Jan. 1 (R) — The ousted Khmer Rouge government of Cambodia (Kampuchea) broadcast fresh allegations of toxic chemical attacks by Vietnamese aircraft and said four people were killed in attacks earlier this month.

Vietnam, which supports the pro-Soviet government in Phnom Penh, had denied two previous accusations that it used chemical warfare in the fight against Khmer Rouge guerrillas, driven from the capital last January.

Meanwhile Thailand has said it will no longer encourage refugees squatting on the Kampuchean border to cross into the Khao I-Dang refugee camp inside Thailand.

Air Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, the Thai minister in charge of refugee affairs, said Thailand wanted the United Nations to move into border areas to look after refugees who did not want to enter Khao I-Dang, which has a population of about 83,000.

Many refugees in camps in Thailand said fear of the Thais, who repatriated more than 40,000 Kampuchians last July, was the main reason for their reluctance to leave the border.



TRYING AGAIN: Hiraikawa, a rare Siberian crane, has produced no fertile eggs but she now has a new mate and the wildlife officials in Wisconsin are hopeful.

Cardinal defends Kung's suspension

BONN, West Germany, Jan. 1 (AP) — Cardinal Joseph Höffner defended the controversial Vatican order suspending the teaching mandate of Swiss theologian Hans Kung.

Höffner, chairman of the German Bishops' Conference, branded Monday "dis-bones" Kung's contention that the order was issued to silence an "irksome critic" of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

"The single basis for withdrawing the Church teaching permit is that professor Kung is not ready in fundamental questions of faith, despite 10 years of efforts by the congregation for the doctrine of the faith, to recognize unequivocally a belief in the Church," Höffner said in a statement.

The Vatican confirmed Sunday its decision to remove Kung as professor of dogmatic and ecumenical theology at West Germany's Tübingen University, where he has taught since 1960.

The 51-year-old priest, world-renowned as a liberal theologian, reacted by accusing Pope John II of condemning him without a proper hearing. He vowed to fight the ban.

Kung upset the Vatican by challenging the doctrine of papal infallibility and questioning the accepted doctrine that Christ was the son of God and born of a virgin mother.

In his statement, Höffner said Kung's demand for a papal audience to discuss the controversy demonstrated his "terribly exaggerated self-confidence."

The cardinal said Kung had repeatedly refused to meet with the congregation of the doctrine of faith in Rome, which he described as the proper forum for discussion.

Höffner said he was confident that theological faculties, Church councils and other Catholics would support the Vatican's stand.

"I very much hope for professor Kung's understanding that emotionalizing the conflict will serve neither him nor the Church," the cardinal said.

Pope warns mankind of nuclear holocaust

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 1 (R) — Pope John Paul warned mankind Tuesday of the dangers of a nuclear holocaust and said the only solution was negotiations to end the arms race, based on mutual trust.

The Pontiff, in his New Year message to a packed congregation in St. Peter's Basilica, declared that such trust "is not acquired by force. Nor is it obtained only by declarations. Trust must be earned with concrete gestures and facts."

The Pope made no specific mention of current events, but his warning was issued against the background of continuing efforts to seal the new Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and tension in the Middle East.

His address coincided with the Roman Catholic Church's World Peace Day but was notably different in tone from the message for the day which was released last month with the theme "Truth as the Power of Peace."

In the message, John Paul appeared to be taking a sombre and alarmed view of the prospects for mankind.

Taipei politically hopeful

TAIPEI Jan. 1 (AP) — Nationalist China entered the new year Tuesday hopeful that the coming year will be politically better than the last amid signs the government here may relax its restrictions on visits by mainland Chinese.

In an interview, Dr. James Soong, director of the government information office, said the Nationalists would consider such visits if they are arranged privately to avoid any contact between the two rival Chinese governments.

One possibility mentioned by Soong would involve the thousands of mainland students now studying in the United States and other foreign countries. Observers here feel such visits may be widened later to include cultural and other non-governmental groups, possibly paying the way toward eventual contact between the two governments.

Soong said visits by Taiwan residents to the China mainland will continue to be opposed, although a number of them are known to have visited China secretly through Hong Kong and the nearby Portuguese enclave of Macao.

U.N. deadlocked over council seat

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 1 (AP) — The General Assembly, after 148 rounds of voting, failed Monday to elect either Cuba or Colombia to the remaining seat on the Security Council and suspended voting until Friday.

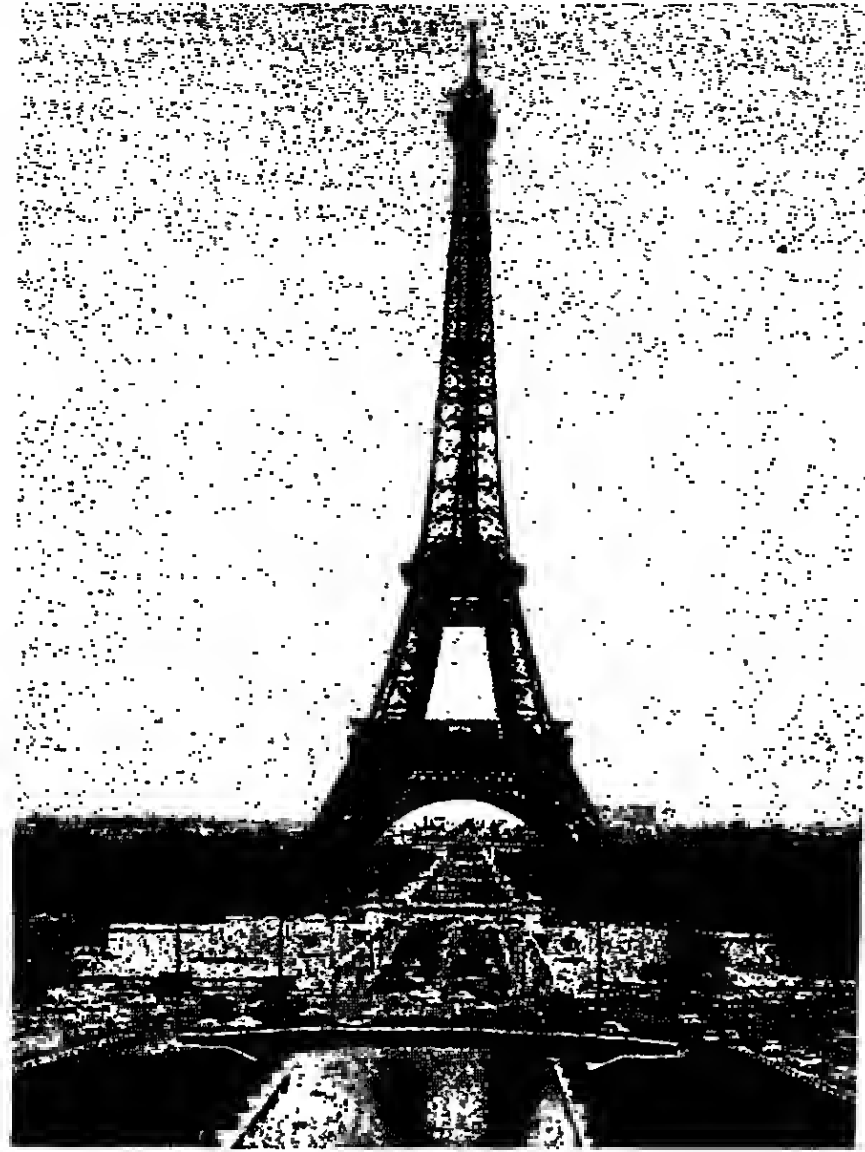
Voting began Oct. 26 to select a member for the Latin American seat being vacated by Bolivia, whose term on the 15-member Council ends Monday.

The General Assembly elects five non-permanent members to the Security Council every year for a two-year term. Usually, regional groups pick their own candidates and they are automatically endorsed by the General Assembly but the Latin American group

could not agree on a nominee and the contest went to the assembly.

Nigeria, Tunisia, the Philippines and East Germany already have been elected to replace Gabon, Niger, Kuwait and Czechoslovakia. The five other non-permanent members of the Council, whose terms have another year to run, are Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal and Zambia. The permanent members are Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

In the 148th round of balloting, the final of nine rounds held Monday, Cuba got 78 votes, 15 short of the required two-thirds majority. Colombia received 61 votes.



Eiffel Tower

After 90 years of private ownership Parisians to own Eiffel Tower

PARIS, Jan. 1 (AP) — Parisians are getting a special New Year gift — the Eiffel Tower.

In a brief, unadorned ceremony on Tuesday, the Eiffel Tower will be signed over to a new major shareholder — the City of Paris — to become public property after 90 years of private ownership.

Little else has changed. The 985-foot 11-inch (300.51-meter) tower remains a staging ground for lovers and suicides, protesters and merry-makers, sunbathers, streakers and skateboarders.

Starting Sunday, for instance, two young men spent 24 hours dangling from the tower's upper level on mountaineering ropes to dramatize their conscientious objection to military service.

They thus joined a long line of rugged individualists who have crawled, climbed, hopped, still walked and cycled up and down the tower to make one point or another.

The tower has become city property following a dispute over the elevators that carry visitors between the lower and upper levels.

The city claimed the hydraulic elevators were unsafe and demanded electric elevators be installed. The tower's owners, Societe de la Tour Eiffel, demanded that the city help pay for them.

The city refused to renew the tower's lease which expired Monday. So under a new arrangement, the municipality will own 40 per cent of the tower and be its major proprietor.

When the tower opened May 6, 1889 for the Paris World Fair commemorating the French Revolution, it was the tallest man-made structure on earth.

It was built by Gustav Eiffel, a master engineer who helped design the Panama Canal and whose imaginative sweep was tempered by millimetric punctiliousness.

He said he could build the tower for 1.6 million U.S. dollars, and built it in those inflation-free days for 1.506 million dollars.

Politician assassinated in north Indian state

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1 (R) — A veteran communist politician was shot dead by gunmen Tuesday at his home in India's troubled northeastern Manipur state.

Two armed youths summoned Thockchom Bira Singh, an official of the Communist Party of India (CPI) from his home in the state capital of Imphal and shot him twice at point blank range.

Guards were immediately positioned at the homes of other politicians, who are campaigning for this week's election.

The man who could dream of 1,000-foot towers in exquisite belle epoque design also confided to his mother that for a wife, all he wanted was "a good housekeeper who won't get on my nerves, who will be as faithful as possible and who will give me fine children."

Long before it was completed, the tower was causing uproar among Paris artists. In an open letter, they called it "a dizzy, ridiculous tower dominating Paris like a black and gigantic factory chimney."

Author Guy de Maupassant, it was said, so hated the tower that he preferred to dine in the restaurant on its upper level because from there he could not see "this giant and disgraceful skeleton."

But gradually the tower blended into the Paris landscape. The poet, Leon-Paul Fargue, called it "the 'I' of Paris firing its dot like a glorious cannon towards the beauty of interstellar space."

French film director Rene Clair lovingly referred to it as "the church steeple of my village." And during the bleak days of German occupation, the great music hall singer Mistinguette each night reassured her audiences that "the Eiffel Tower is still there."

Today, Joseph Harris, author of the excellent "The Tallest Tower," calls the structure "a growth stock in the nostalgia market." But not just that. The tower, Harris writes, also "reminds us who we were and, by inference, who we are. It is part of us."

The Eiffel Tower is no longer the tallest tower. Once marveled at as being nearly twice as tall as the Washington Monument, it is not even as high as the Empire State Building in New York city. And it is shorter than most needle-like freestanding towers that grace European cities today.

But it receives about 3.5 million visitors a year, making it one of Europe's top tourist attractions, and it grosses more than 10 million U.S. dollars annually in elevator tickets, souvenirs and meals and drinks sold in its restaurants and bars.

It was the second shooting incident in Imphal in a month. On Dec. 12, two gunmen shot and seriously injured the speaker of the state assembly.

Direct central government rule was imposed on Manipur on Nov. 14 after mounting attacks by Maoist guerrillas seeking the state's independence from India.

Thockchom Singh, was a former general secretary of the Manipur unit of the CPI and a member of the legislative assembly for two terms.

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West Indies take 1-0 lead

Australians crushed by ten wickets

MELBOURNE, Jan. 1 (R) — The West Indies crushed Australia by ten wickets in the second Test here Tuesday to take a 1-0 lead in the three-match series.

Australia were dismissed for 259 in their second innings and West Indies openers Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes scored the 19 needed to give the side their first Test victory at Melbourne in 50 years.

The West Indies four-pronged pace attack did the damage, with Andy Roberts and Colin Croft taking three wickets each and Michael Holding and Joel Garner sharing the other four.

Australia, who resumed at 167 for three and needed 74 more to avoid an innings defeat, lost their remaining seven wickets.

Vice-captain Kim Hughes was top scorer with 70, while Bruce Laird hit 69.

West Indies batsman Viv Richards won the Man of the Match award for his 96 in the team's first innings total of 397.

Scores: Australia 156 and 259, West Indies 397 and 22 for no wicket.

The Australians resumed with Laird 63 not out and Hughes 33 not out.

Laird fell for 69 caught in the gully by Garner off the bowling of Holding after the addition of only 20 runs.

The fall of Laird at 187 triggered a collapse which saw Australia lose five wickets for only 66 runs.

The next batsman in was Peter Toobey, who lasted only 29 minutes before edging

Croft into the safe gloves of wicket-keeper Deryck Murray when on seven.

Then followed Australian wicket-keeper Rod Marsh, who was bowled around his legs by Croft for seven.

Marsh, however, could be considered a trifle unlucky as Croft appeared to have stepped outside the return crease, which would normally be a no ball, with the delivery that bowled him.

Next in was Dennis Lillee, who lasted just 16 minutes before a delivery by Roberts hurried onto the spine of his bat.

The ball popped up into the air for Roberts to take simple catch to dismiss Lillee for no score.

The Australian tail then decided to wag with Geoff Dymock and the injured Rodney Hogg adding 25 runs for the ninth wicket.

However, the Australian first innings' destroyer Garner put a speedy end to both their careers.

He had Hogg caught by Holding for 11 with the score on 258 and with only one more run added to the Australian total. Dymock edged a rising delivery to Clive Lloyd at first slip to be out for 17.

The not out batsman was Jim Higgs, who failed to score.

The West Indies now goes to a 1-0 lead in the three Test series with the remaining test to be played in Adelaide.

Australia 1st innings 156
West Indies 1st innings 397
Australia 2nd innings 259

J Wiener, c Murray, b Croft 24
B Laird, c Garner, b Holding 69
A Border, lbw b Holding 15
G Chappell, c Murray, b Roberts 22
K Hughes, lbw b Roberts 70
P Toobey, c Murray, b Croft 7
R Marsh, b Croft 7
L Lillee, c and b Roberts 0
G Dymock, c Lloyd, b Garner 17
R Hogg, c Holding, b Garner 11
J Higgs not out 0
Extras (2b, 10lb, 5nb) 17
Fall of wickets: 1-43, 2-88, 3-121, 4-187, 5-205, 6-228, 7-228, 8-233, 9-258.
Bowling: Roberts 21-1-64-3, Holding 23-7-61-2, Croft 22-2-61-3, Garner 20-4-2-56-2.
West Indies 2nd innings 22 for none
G Greenidge not out 9
D Haynes not out 4
Extras (4b) 4
No wicket for 22
Bowling: Lillee 3-0-9-0, Dymock 3-0-5-0, Hughes 1-1-0-0, Toobey 0-2-0-4-0.
Crowd: 10,000.
West Indies won by 10 wickets.

Viren nowhere

Lindsay takes Brazilian marathon

SAO PAULO, Jan. 1 (R) — Herb Lindsay of the United States won the traditional New Year's Round-the-Houses marathon here Tuesday.

Jose Sena of Portugal was second and Victor Mora of Colombia third.

Lindsay, a 25-year-old sport shop owner from Colorado and running in his first Brazilian long distance race, led almost from start to finish over the 9,000-meter course.

His only challenge came from Sena, who threatened to take the lead in the early stages. The long legged-American was seven seconds ahead of the Portuguese at the finish.

This year's course had been extended by 100 meters, but the punishing final 1,000 meter up-hill climb was eliminated, giving greater advantage to flat runners.

Mora of Colombia, a triple Sao Silvestre winner, was third.

The usual revellers lined the track, blasting fireworks and cheering the runners.

A steady drizzle fell on Brazil's industrial capital as more than 600 athletes, most of them keep-fit enthusiasts, sprinted down the Avenida Paulista initial run.

Many top international distance runners were absent and organizers said this reflected the concern athletes were giving the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

Lasse Vireo, the Finnish distance gold medalist strongly tipped as this year's Sao Silvestre winner, was 16th, more than a minute behind Lindsay.

The lone French entrant, Alexandre Gonzales, had a surprisingly good 11th placing.

Lindsay was the first American to win the event since Frank Shorter won it in 1970.

Dana Slater of the United States repeated last year's victory.



APPEAL: The West Indian Test team shoots a confident appeal for a caught behind decision against opener Julien Wiener off Holding. Wiener survived, though, and went on to make 40 in the Melbourne Test.

In New Year's Day games,

U.S. college teams look to football glory

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP) — Purdue, Tennessee, Clemson and Baylor all had hopes of ending 1979 in style. Ohio State, Alabama, Southern California, Florida State, Oklahoma and Arkansas harbored hopes of beginning 1980 by making themselves the college football champion of the year.

On New Year's Day, the national championship was due to be decided in one of three Bowl games. The Rose Bowl pits No. One Ohio State against No. Three Southern Cal, the Sugar has second-ranked Alabama against No. Six Arkansas and the Orange features fourth-rated Florida State against No. Five Oklahoma. The Cotton Bowl, the only one of the Jan. 1 games that did not

appear to have a bearing on the national title, pits No. Seven Nebraska and No. Eight Houston.

Before those heavy battles were to take place, Baylor beat Clemson 24-18 in the Peach Bowl Monday. Purdue was to take on Tennessee Monday night in the Bluebonnet Bowl.

In the only games this weekend, North Carolina edged Michigan 17-15 in the Gator Bowl and Missouri took the Hall of Fame Bowl 24-14 over South Carolina.

Clemson, 8-3 and ranked 18th, went into the Peach Bowl a favorite over Baylor, 7-4 and ranked 19th. The Bears, of the Southwest Conference, played one of the toughest schedules in the country this season: their four losses were to Texas, Arkansas, Houston and Alabama.

"We knew we were going to be a good football team this year," Baylor coach Grant Teaff said.

"I think our turnaround was in the minds of the public and the media," he added, noting that the Bears were 3-8 in 1978.

It was Baylor's second trip to a Bowl since Teaff took over eight seasons ago. They went to the Cotton Bowl in 1974, losing to Penn State.

Clemson beat Ohio State last year in the Gator Bowl.

The Purdue-Tennessee matchup in the Bluebonnet looked as a wide-open offensive display with Purdue's junior quarterback Mark Herrmann, already the Big Ten's career yardage leader, battling volunteers' all-time total offense leader, signal-caller Jimmy Sreter.

"He's the most dangerous when he gets in the open field," said Bolshermakers defensive end Keena Turner of Sreter. "He sets up so quick on his passes, he's hard to get to. That accounts for his completing 60 per cent of his

career passes."

The Bluebonnet was the first postseason appearance for 7-4 Tennessee since 1974. Purdue, 9-2, blasted Georgia Tech 41-21 in the Peach Bowl last year.

Although any of six teams might wind up No. one in the Associated Press poll, the winner of the Ohio State-Southern Cal Rose Bowl seems to have the inside track.

The Buckeyes, 11-0 and champions of the Big Ten in their first season under coach Earl Bruce, will have to stop a high-powered Trojan offense led by Charles White as tailback and quarterback Paul McDonald.

The Buckeyes also have a topnotch quarterback in sophomore Art Schlichter.

"Comparing Schlichter and McDonald is like comparing Terry Bradshaw and Kenny Stabler," said Trojans' coach John Robinson, whose team was 10-0-1. "One (Schlichter) is very physical, he can dominate the game by scrambling or throwing a long pass.

"Paul has been more caught up in the confines of our system. I don't think there's a better college quarterback in the country as far as running a team."

Alabama, 11-0, was ranked No. One for most of the season but dropped to second in the final regular season poll. The Crimson Tide, defending national champions, probably need an impressive victory over the Razorbacks in the Sugar Bowl to move back to the top. Arkansas also might rate a shot at No. one if they can convincingly beat the Tide.

In the Orange Bowl, 17-0 Florida State is the kind of passing team Big Eight champion Oklahoma rarely plays, with Jimmy Jordan and Wally Woodham alternating at bombing the opposition. On the other hand, FSU hardly ever plays against a wishbone attack. And the Sooners, 10-1, have one of the very best.

Slater takes laurels in women's division

SAO PAULO, Jan. 1 (AP) — Dana Slater of the United States won the women's championship for the second time in a row in the Sao Silvestre international footrace here just after midnight Tuesday morning.

Her time was 29 minutes, seven seconds, which was five minutes, 41 seconds behind the male winner, Herb Lindsay, also of the United States. She finished a minute, 57 seconds ahead of the second woman, Colombia's Debora Medina.

It was no really much of a race for Slater, 20, who is rapidly becoming one of the best women distance runners in the United States. She clearly moved out front and ran home.

Born in Long Island, New York, she went across country to study at the University of Boulder, Colorado but dropped out in 1979 to run, and now she's getting ready for the Olympic trials set for mid-summer.

"I'm a lot stronger and a lot faster than I ever thought I could be," Slater said before the race here. "When push comes to shove at the end, I can sprint with anybody."

But surprisingly, she is not confident about the Olympics. "My best distances are 10,000 meters and the (26-mile) Marathon, but in the Olympics the women only run up to 1,500 meters. But the experience will be good and I hope that by 1984, when I'll be at my peak, they will have longer distances."



OPEN: Argentinian Guillermo Vilas in action against Peter MacNamara of Australia in the Australian Open at Kooyong earlier this week.

Defeats Edmondson

Dibley back on form in Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 1 (AP) — There is some neat domestic and coaching planning behind the big time tennis of 35-year-old former Sydney customs officer Colin Dibley.

Dibley overcame his biggest present day hurdle when he dismissed former national title-holder Mark Edmondson from the Marlboro Australian Open at Kooyong Tuesday.

In a five-set quarterfinal battle which started late Monday and was halted at two sets to one in Edmondson's favor because of bad light, Dibley took control Tuesday and went on to his best Australian performance in recent years.

After leveling the match at 7-6 in a tie-breaker, Dibley slumped temporarily in the vital fifth set, then steadied to wear Edmondson down and win 3-6, 6-4, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4.

"My coach in San Francisco, Jack Shaw, was worried by my up-and-down form in the

last couple of years," the New Jersey-based Dibley said.

"Also my wife Carol was really on to me to play full time."

"Carol and Jack used to talk on the telephone at night about it and together they formed the opinion that I should go on."

"I knew at the time that I was not giving tennis my full effort and I began to think why I shouldn't be playing as well as I did in 1974 and a little later when I was ranked 133rd in the world."

"I slid at one stage, but this latest tournament has now brought me well back into the high fliers."

Dibley's new found dedication was reflected when he was down 4-0 in the final set against Edmondson.

"I wasn't confident at that stage, but with the grass courts not playing fast and knowing I had a chance of breaking Mark when he was serving into the wind, I kept going and was actually able to beat him twice," Dibley said.

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NEW PERSPECTIVE

The American-Iranian crisis has monopolized the world's attention for so long that the explosion of the situation in Afghanistan came more as a surprise than it really ought to have been. The signs of the Russians having chased themselves to a corner there have been clear for some time — a corner which they could get out of only by dangerously escalating their commitments there as they have done.

But the Afghan developments do not automatically relegate the Iranian crisis to the backburner. It is still as dangerous, and it still could precipitate an armed conflict in an area where the smallest nudge might lead to a catastrophe. The situation in Afghanistan, however, does place the Iranian situation in a new perspective, at least from the point of view of the United States.

The Americans, together with most of the international community and especially the Muslim states in the areas surrounding Afghanistan, were quick to react, and react strongly, to the dramatic escalation of the Soviet involvement. But the Americans have no means of applying direct pressure on the Soviets to terminate their military presence, beyond covertly aiding the Afghan Muslim rebels and bolstering up Pakistan in the face of any possible threat.

This means that the Afghan situation is incapable at the moment of immediate remedy, and that the United States will need to give it its undivided attention for some time. In addition, it would be doubly dangerous now to antagonize Iran to an extent at which the Iranian leadership feels tempted to turn to the Russians for aid, no matter how indirectly.

But the quick solution to the problem of the hostages this requires is not in America's hands, but, as has always been the case, in those of Ayatollah Khomeini. While the Americans hope that the Waldheim mission to Tehran will come up with a solution, they also realize that the mission is not in a position to offer the Iranians any of those concessions which will enable Iran to phase out the crisis while claiming a victory.



M. KAHN 79
ARAB NEWS - JEDDAH

'Underdogs' wait to pounce on Carter

By Anthony Holden

WASHINGTON — Sunday Nov. 4 was a particularly dank and gloomy day at Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains. Jimmy Carter returned from his morning jog in unusually low spirits.

Three more days, and Senator Edward Kennedy was finally going to announce his campaign for the presidency. All the polls showed Kennedy leading Carter by a margin of two to one. The president had called a weekend meeting of his most loyal aides to discuss what the hell could be done.

That morning, halfway across the world, their question was answered for them. The seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran, complete with its diplomatic personnel, looked at first like a cause for further presidential migraine. So it was, and still is. But it has also proved a bigger boost for Carter's political fortunes than anything he and his Georgian intimates could have dreamed up that glum weekend.

Today, eight weeks later, Carter is ahead of Kennedy in the polls by a margin of 50 to 40, gradually consolidating a lead he has held for two weeks. The turnout, says George Gallup, who recorded it, was stunning. "It is the largest increase in presidential popularity recorded in the four decades the Gallup organization has been making these measurements."

But Gallup, who has seen a turnaround or two in his time, quickly adds a note of caution. "Past history," runs his creed, "indicates that a president's rating climbs dramatically after a specific event, but ebbs to the level recorded prior to that event in about six months."

For statistical evidence, a return to Camp David is necessary. After the accord of that name, signaling peace between Egypt and Israel, Carter's approval rating soared from 39 to 56 per cent. It was, at the time, a record, and Gallup was to be heard waxing appropriately lyrical. Six months later, last March, even as the treaty itself was being signed on the White House lawn, Carter was back where he came in: at precisely 39 points.

To put these figures in perspective, it must be remembered that only half America's citizens vote in their general elections. Barely 26 per cent of Americans voted for Jimmy Carter in 1976, but it was enough to put him in the White House. Thus, you might say, his presidential honeymoon opened with an approval rating of 26.

Last summer, after the debacle which began with the Camp David retreat, continued through the

cabinet sackings and climaxed with the "malaise" speech, Carter's approval was down to 19 — another record, lower even than Nixon's popularity at the height of Watergate. Now, six months later, he is somewhere up in the 50s.

All of which, it may appear, proves nothing but the volatility, nay the fickleness, of the American electorate. But if Gallup's six-month syndrome is right, Carter's current popularity would carry him through most of next year's crucial primaries — perhaps, if the Iran crisis lasts another couple of months, as far as the Democratic Nominating Convention in August.

The omens appear otherwise. All the signals show that, when the siege of Tehran is over, Carter will be breaking new records. The bets in Washington are that he will be back to square one in a matter of weeks rather than months, two or three rather than six.

One man who will try to talk you out of such pessimism is Patrick Caddell. He is the president's bearded, gregarious, 28-year-old pollster, a latter-day reader of entrails, whose job it is to gather statistics and interest them in the president's favor.

For instance: If Gallup says, as he has, that Americans always rally round their president in an hour of crisis, Caddell will say sure that's true as far as it goes. But "the Iran thing," he will continue, has acted as an "accelerator of trends in public perceptions." People, in other words, were beginning to wonder if Jimmy Carter might, after all, be a good president. Now they know he is.

Other presidential candidates disagree. John Connally, the former governor of Texas, in desperate pursuit of Ronald Reagan, says Carter's sudden surge of popularity is "an aberration," "a second honeymoon" bearing witness to American patriotism.

Senator Kennedy is not so outspoken. Suddenly he is the underdog, and he is happy. "I'm the underdog," he says daily, knowing that Americans rally round underdogs just as they do presidents in a crisis. "I'm the underdog," says George Bush, Howard Baker, Jerry Brown and a host of others as frequently and as loudly as they can.

If there are lies, damned lies and statistics, so there are statistics, more damned statistics and hard political truth. The hard political truth is as follows.

Senator Kennedy's campaign got off to a very bad start. He gave stuttering interviews, relied on an ill-prepared national team and stubbed his toe on the deposed Shah of Iran. It was, from his point of view, just as well all that happened. In the last three weeks, Kennedy has got his act together with a

vengeance.

He has raised more money in the first seven weeks of his campaign than has Carter in seven months. He has been out wooing Iowa, New Hampshire and other early primary states while Carter has had to stay, albeit in statesman-like seclusion, at home. He has revamped his organization and learnt how to finish sentences.

He has worked out ways subtler than those of other candidates, of attacking Carter on Iran without appearing disloyal. The country's new-found and passionate unity, he argues, is proof of a distinct lack of malaise. Now that the Shah is gone, to universal relief, Kennedy's "blooper" will be remembered as sound opposition to the Shah's being granted permanent asylum.

For now, all bets are off until the Iran crisis is resolved. Cynics might argue that Carter will be

happy for it to continue as long as possible. But he himself has said that he cannot let the status quo begin to appear "acceptable."

The longer it continues, moreover, the more impatient America will become. "There is a point," says David Broder, political editor of *The Washington Post*, "at which a policy of patience will verge into a failure of will, and self-restraint will be perceived as a confession of impotence."

Iran, in other words, will soon begin to tell against Carter, and once it is over, however he emerges, twin-digit inflation, record interest rates, winter heating costs and an election year recession will quickly dominate the campaign. Kennedy is ready to pounce — as are the host of Republican contenders, who will all be explaining how the hostages could have been home for Christmas. — (OFNS)

Mrs. Thatcher lectures America

By Anthony Holden

WASHINGTON — At the end of a two-day flying visit to the United States recently, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was asked by an enthusiastic New York audience if she would accept the 1980 Republican nomination for the presidency.

For once, she was lost for words. But she had more than compensated in the previous 60 minutes, with a powerful, hectoring speech, at a Foreign Policy Association luncheon, about the dangers of Soviet adventurism.

Although the luncheon was chaired by the ever-green Walter Cronkite, anchorman of the CBS network evening news, Thatcher's speech did not rate a mention on Cronkite's program that evening. She was much more the staple diet of ABC's Barbara Walters, who had two extended woman-to-woman interviews.

Mrs. Thatcher found, somewhat to her annoyance, that Americans are more interested in her as a woman than as a politician. Everywhere she went, in the White House, on Capitol Hill, in New Jersey and New York, she delivered her standard lectures on controlling the money supply and cutting government spending — and was everywhere greeted with glib small talk about her hairdo and her absent husband.

But Mrs. Thatcher is a persuasive performer, and, despite the brevity of her visit, she won wide respect among those who had not met her before. She and President Jimmy Carter appeared to strike

warmer chords in each other than in 1977, when she visited Washington as leader of the opposition and treated the president to a long and rather unwelcome lecture.

Above all, she was careful to stress Britain's firm stance behind America in its current moment of crisis. She was well aware that she was visiting a Washington obsessed with the plight of the Tehran hostages, and she took great pains to respond sympathetically.

Beyond staunch allied noises, however, there is little Britain can do to help. Mrs. Thatcher promised Carter that Britain would support the U.S. in a U.N. Security Council vote on economic sanctions against Iran — but it is far from clear whether that will come to pass.

Everywhere she went, Mrs. Thatcher delivered long and solemn lectures on the Irish question, returning when necessary to the seventeenth century. "Americans," she said, "need to be told the full history of the Irish problem to understand it." One of the most outspoken critics of British policy in Northern Ireland, Speaker Tip O'Neill, was suitably mollified on the subject when he hosted a tea party for the prime minister on Capitol Hill.

In so brief a visit, overshadowed by the Iranian crisis, little positive was achieved in advancing the now rather nebulous Anglo-American "special relationship." But America warned to Mrs. Thatcher, and she succeeded in laying for herself the foundations of a reputation here. — (OFNS)

saudi press review

Newspapers led with different stories Tuesday. While *Al Medina* and *Okaz* highlighted summit talks between King Khaled and his guest President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti, *Al Riyadh* said in a lead story that the Soviet Union was reinforcing its military strength in Afghanistan reaching a total of over 25,000 soldiers. *Al Jazirah* played as its lead story the Finance Ministry's present contacts with international monetary circles to ensure the Egyptian government's reported decision to freeze Saudi assets in Egyptian banks.

All newspapers frontpaged the Saudi Council of Ministers' meeting Monday which urged the Islamic states to unify their stance toward the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The resignation of Prince Fawaz as Governor of Mecca and its acceptance by the King figured prominently on the front pages of the papers, which also highlighted royal commands retiring Air Force Chief Lt. Gen.

Assad Zuhair and Lt. Gen. Ali Majed Qabbani and appointing them to the rank of ambassador at the Foreign Ministry.

In a front page story, *Okaz* reported that the United Nations Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim was on his way to Iran to collect information on the hostage problem.

Newspapers highlighted King Khaled's talks with visiting President of Djibouti Hassan Gouled, and continued to denounce the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan urging a unified action by the Islamic states against the Soviet aggression. *Al Jazirah* described it as a dangerous signal of the Communist march toward the Islamic and non-Communist states. The paper suggested that the Arab and Islamic Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Economy and Defense join the conference of the Islamic Ministers of Endowments and Religious Affairs to be held late this month, to discuss how to

react to the Soviet aggression on Afghanistan.

The paper said that the Soviet action was a big practical step toward annexing Afghanistan to Soviet territory. Ever since the two Soviet artillery divisions had entered Afghanistan it had become clear that Moscow intended to swallow Afghanistan like it did with other countries. The Soviet military activity was an evidence of its intentions to bring Afghanistan under its Communist subjugation, it added.

Dealing with Djibouti President Gouled's visit to Saudi Arabia, *Al Medina* said it was a further testimony to provide opportunities for the consolidation of brotherly ties among brethren. It described Saudi Arabia's African policy as a "model" of cooperation without any intervention in the domestic or external affairs of other countries.

Saudi Arabia believes in cooperation based on fraternity.

friendship and deep mutual understanding of the needs and objectives of the developing nations, said the paper, adding that the Kingdom's concern for the progress and development of peace-loving nations would remain as strong as ever.

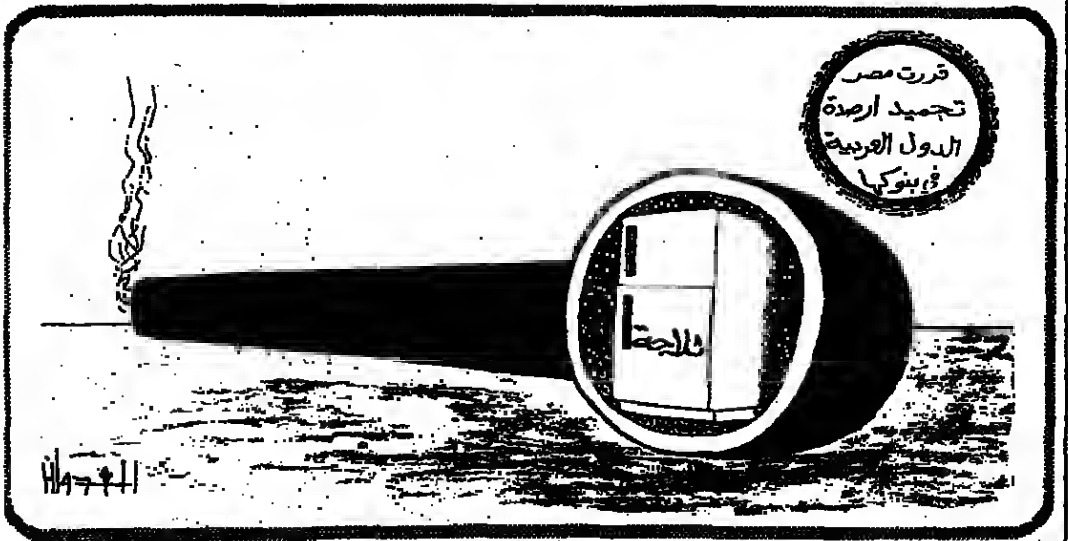
Okaz said that the two leaders' talks confirmed Saudi Arabia's policy of reinforcing the base of joint Arab action and making the Arabs strong enough to face the dangers looming large in the Arab region. It added that bilateral talks opened up avenues for consultations and the exchange of views on matters of mutual concern in the wake of the Communist thrust in the Horn of Africa.

Al Bilad also dwelled on the same subject saying that the talks reaffirmed the two countries' keenness on consolidating mutual cooperation and understanding, so that more channels of joint actions were opened to serve Arab issues and aspirations. The paper

said it was time for a deep understanding within the framework of an Arab strategy to be able to confront all the dangers facing the region.

The paper expressed confidence that the Saudi-Djibouti talks would further strengthen bilateral cooperation in the larger interest of the two peoples and countries and would at the same time bolster joint Arab action to serve higher Arab interests.

Al Nadwa concentrated on the achievements of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) through the military and political assistance from its Arab brethren. The paper reaffirmed that the Kingdom and other Arab states would continue to support the Palestinian revolution in its struggle for restoration of the usurped rights of the people of Palestine and liberation of the holy places which were exposed to continuous desecration by the Israeli enemy.



Egypt has decided to freeze the Arab assets in its banks.

— AL JAZIRAH

هكذا من الامل

The Canna Lilies are in bloom again

Story and drawings

By SHIRLEY CHU MITSCHKE

JEDDAH — Canna Lilies and Sansevieria Trifasciata flourish in the gardens of Saudi Arabia. The leaves of these indigenous plants are luxuriant and because of this the two are often planted together in rows to hide bare and weather-beaten walls.

Sansevieria Trifasciata, known both as mother-in-law's tongue and tiger's tail, is highly prized in green houses in the West and in Japan. The shape of the leaf resembles a tongue and the length of a full grown leaf may have reminded many a weary victim of his or her mother-in-law. There are two main varieties of the plant, which belong to the lily family; one with green striped leaves, the other with broader leaves and yellow borders. The botanical name is derived from Raimund of Sangro, count of Sansevierio in Italy. Because of its pointed, stiff leaves, the plant is known in Germany as the "bajonettpflanze."

There have been several new strains developed; the Sansevieria Trifasciata craigii which has yellow stripes on the leaves as well as the yellow border. The leaves of this plant are striking but the flowers, if they bloom at all, are pale and tiny.

Found most often in tropical Africa, Trifasciata does well in Saudi Arabia. Both it and the canna lily lend themselves well to the Japanese method of flower arranging known as Ikebana, a school known for its subtlety and frugality.

Described below are three ways of arranging Canna Lilies and Sansevieria Trifasciata.

Materials

dish or shallow container
needle-point holder scissors

Method A

Fill a shallow dish or container with water.

Cut three leaves off the S. Trifasciata. The longest leaf should measure roughly one and a half times the size of the container. The second leaf should be approximately three-fourths of the length of the longest leaf, and the last should be three-fourths the length of the second leaf.

Place the needle-point holder in the middle of container base.

Insert the longest leaf into the needle-point

holder in such a way that it leans to the left front at an angle of about 15°.

Place the second leaf slightly to the right front leaning at an angle of 45°.

Place the third leaf close behind the second leaf, leaning at an angle of 45°.

Remove all the leaves from a Canna Lily. The length of the first flower plus the stalk should be approximately one half the length of the third leaf of Trifasciata.

Place it in the center front of the needle-point holder between the first and second Trifasciata leaves.

The second flower should be inserted in front of the first flower with petals of the Canna Lily spreading over part of the container.

Method B

The lengths of the three leaves are the same as those in Method A. However, as in this case, the vase used is not shallow so the lengths of the Canna Lily flowers and stems are necessarily longer.

Place the needle-point holder at the bottom, left-side of the vase.

Insert the longest leaf into the needle-point holder. It should lean to the right and backwards at a slight angle of around 15°, and is therefore almost vertical.

The second leaf is placed in the needle-point holder to the left side of the first leaf, slanting to the left front at an angle of about 45°.

The third leaf is inserted so that it inclines to the right front at an angle of 75°.

The length of the first Canna Lily is best determined by using the first and second leaves as a guide. It should be longer than the second leaf and shorter than the first.

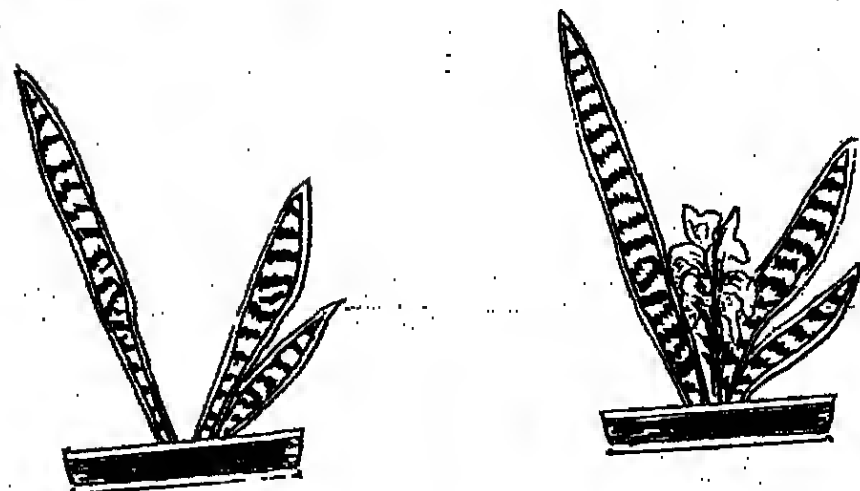
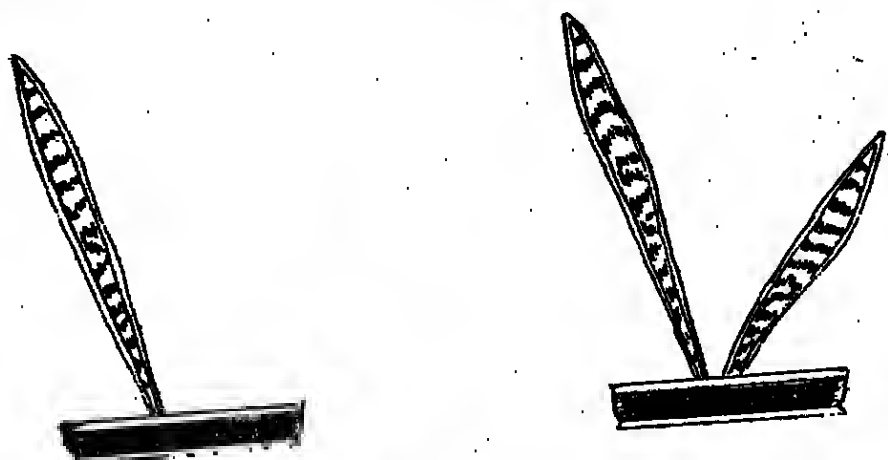
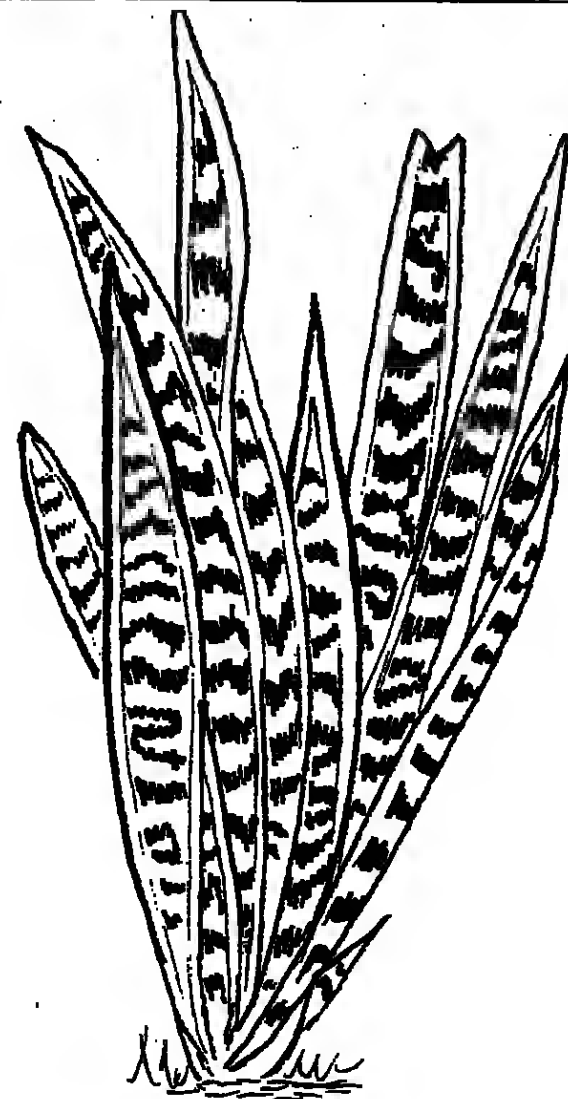
Insert the second flower in such a way that its petals barely touch the tip of the vase.

Method C

Use exactly the same materials as in Methods A and B, with one exception: all the three leaves should be longer by at least 6 to 7 inches.

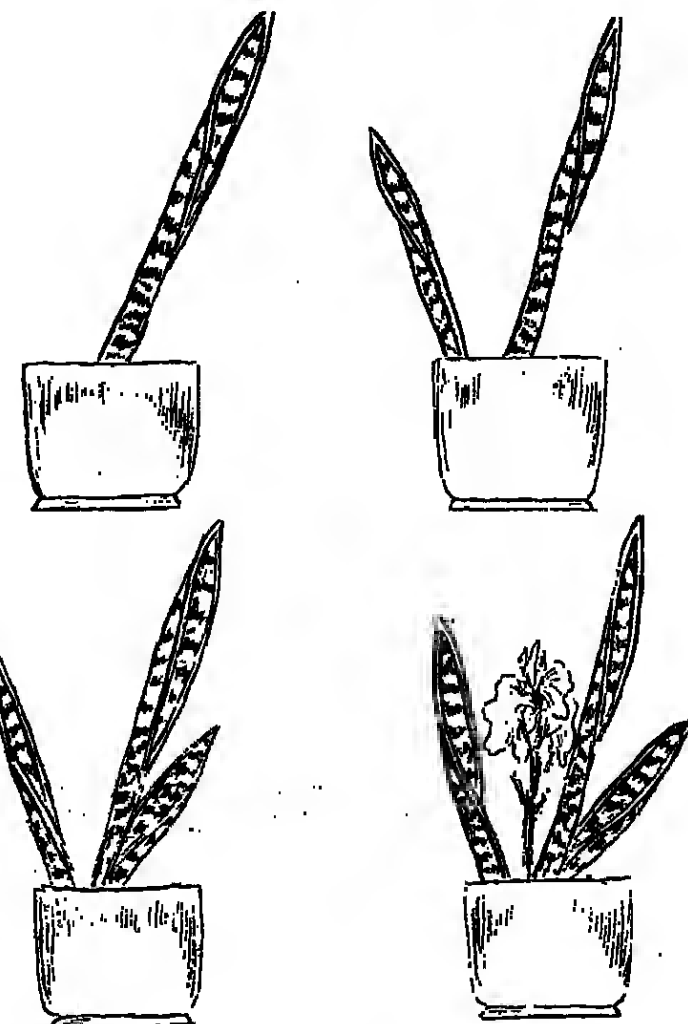
Cut lines or make slits of approximately 3 inches long on each leaf. The lines or slits should be divided by about the width of one finger. Use a blade or small knife. Slowly but firmly beat the leaf backwards and use a pin to attach the pointed end of the leaf to its back.

Apply method A or B.



Method A

Method C



Method B

Marie-France Pisier

Truffaut's child prodigy

By KEVIN THOMAS

HOLLYWOOD — On the surface, Marie-France Pisier's career may seem unusual but for her it's all been perfectly natural.

She began acting at 16 under Francois Truffaut's direction and has proceeded to roles as diverse as the petulant wife in *Cousin, Cousine* and, in her American film debut, as the vengeful actress in the Sidney Sheldon soap opera *The Other Side of Midnight*.

An actress of beauty and intelligence, Mlle Pisier has become one of France's top stars, and certainly one of the busiest. She is currently filming *Scraples* at Warners for CBS and can be seen as a seemingly prim academic in Paramount's *French Postcards* and in Truffaut's *Love on the Run* for which she helped write the script. She is also in ABC's *The French Atlantic Affair*, the six-hour TV movie, playing an elegant prostitute.

Among her steady stream of French films have been a series of ambitious pictures with Andre Tachine, beginning with *French Provincial* and including *The Bronte Sisters*, France's much-maligned entry in the last Cannes festival (but a sellout at the recent San Francisco Film Festival).

Love on the Run is the fifth, and according to Truffaut, the final film in his semi-autobiographical Antoine Doinel series starring Jean-Pierre Leaud that began 20 years ago with *The 400 Blows*. When Truffaut first returned to Doinel with his sketch for the 1963 omnibus film *Love at Twenty* he cast Mlle Pisier, a 16-year-old schoolgirl, from a photo sent to him by a journalist.

"I was not amazed at all," she recalls. "I thought that's the way things are supposed to happen. It was the beginning of a very long friendship with Truffaut."

Mlle Pisier was on her way to success but decided to earn a law degree — "because it is important in my family to have an education."

"Truffaut was like a father in introducing me to the cinema and influencing me to become a cinephile. I don't agree with everything he says. A year or so ago he decided to make an ending to Antoine Doinel. He felt it was impossible to do without me as I was the first girl he met, the 'impossible' girl, the girl he never had."

Mlle Pisier, who has since written a script which she hopes to direct herself, believes that Truffaut asked her to help him in the writing of *Love on the Run* because of the difficulties she suspects he has always had in

resolving the autobiographical and fictional aspects of all the Doinel films.

"It's always difficult to explain why anyone wants you," she says. "But he's always fighting this division between autobiography and fiction. Now I knew he wanted to do flashbacks: it would be the first time you could do real flashbacks, showing Jean-Pierre Leaud growing from 14 to more than 30. The question was how to build the story."

Once she and Truffaut, along with Jean Aurel and Truffaut's long-time collaborator Suzanne Schiffman, had the script worked out, Mlle Pisier then found it a challenge to be directed again by Truffaut after so long a time.

"Everything had changed," she says. "I was now a well known actress. I had ideas about how actors should be directed, and I didn't remember how obsessed Francois was with the line between life and the film. He doesn't like to see you rehearsing, he doesn't like to see you concentrating. In that sense he really lives for his films. But he very much likes professional actors because he likes results. He wants making a film to be like on a holiday. He is so shy. Perhaps his films are so important to him — that he feels so strongly about them — that he wants to hide those feelings."

"But at the time of the shooting he's really like a kid. He wants to pretend that nothing in particular is happening. But I wanted to rehearse, to know exactly what I was to do. Sometimes it's awfully hard to be an actress."

Mlle Pisier learned the truth of that remark in the making of *The Other Side of Midnight*, in which she plays a poor, naive Marseilles girl who is wronged by an American soldier but who becomes a movie star consumed by revenge. Against the advice of Jeanne Moreau and other friends she came to Hollywood on her own, acted in English for the first time and worked 12 to 14 hours a day. Not surprisingly, she found that the American press was much harder on her for accepting such a "commercial" film than her own countrymen, who liked her if not the film. Although not entirely pleased by the way it turned out she does not regret having done it.

"I liked that idea of her waiting 10 years to get revenge," she says. "It was so totally crazy. In France I'm doing a career with directors, and I'm supposed to be a serious actress, an intellectual. But I thought once in my career I should do a film like this."

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U.S. government reports

Dim outlook for economy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP) — The outlook for the U.S. economy in the New Year dimmed. The government reported that an index designed to forecast economic activity fell sharply in November for the second consecutive month.

The drop of 1.3 per cent in the composite index of leading indicators in November followed a 21.4 per cent decline in October, according to a Commerce Department report. It was the worst two-month drop since the ones that ushered in the 1974-75 recession, according to Senior Commerce Department Economist William Cox.

He added that it was "in accordance with our general perception that we can expect some limited contraction of gross national product in 1980."

Gross national product is a measure of the nation's economic well-being because it is the total value of all U.S. goods and services.

There had been a sharp drop in inflation-adjusted output in the second quarter of 1979, leading many analysts to conclude that a recession had begun. But the economy rebounded in the third quarter and was expected to show slight growth in the fourth, postponing what we believe is an inevitable downturn because of rapidly rising foreign oil prices and the Federal Reserve's tight-money policy.

The November decline in the index confirmed predictions both in and out of government that the long-forecast recession was probably imminent.

"It seems to be flashing some correct signals at the moment," said Robert Gough, director of national forecasting for the nation's largest private forecasting firm, Data Resources Inc.

Data Resources is predicting that national output will decline about 2 per cent from the peak of the recession to its end, less than half the severity of the 1974-75 economic plunge.

Gough and other forecasters expect that as industrial activity declines, unemployment will increase by some 2 million persons by late 1980. Inflation, most analysts predict, will continue at double-digit levels well into 1980.

Recovery is expected to begin in the third or fourth quarter and progress slowly into 1981.

Seven of 10 components of the indicator contributed to the November decline, with building permits falling the greatest amount, the agency said. Others were average work week, layoff rate, stock prices, money supply, new orders and the percentage of companies reporting slower deliveries.

Three of 10 increased: liquid assets, sensitive prices and contracts and orders.

Swiss restore sales tax on gold

BERN, Switzerland Jan. 1 (AP) — Switzerland Monday reintroduced sales tax on gold and gold coins whose retail price will be more than five per cent higher when trading resumes on Swiss markets Wednesday.

A terse communiqué published Monday evening said the Finance Ministry, in agreement with the Swiss National Bank, decided to suspend a 25-year-old decree which exempted gold and gold coins traded in Switzerland from the tax.

The announcement said the measure enters into effect at the start of 1980. All banks and markets are closed on Tuesday, Jan. 1 which is a holiday throughout Switzerland.

From the start of the year, all Swiss and foreign coins as well as fine gold in ingots or any other form will be subject to sales tax, and banks will be obliged to impose it on their transactions of coins and gold, the announcement said.

It said re-imposing the tax will mean an increase of 5.6 per cent of the retail price of gold and gold coins purchased in Switzerland, but gave no further details of the measure.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Tuesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.50	7.55	7.55
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	196.00	196.00
Swiss F (100)	211.00	212.00	212.00
French F (100)	84.00	84.25	84.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.10	42.10
Lebanese Lira (100)		104.00	103.75
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.90
Egyptian Pound		4.52	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.35	12.35
Jordanian Dinar		11.47	11.45
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.60	89.60
Qatari Riyal (100)		89.50	89.50
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		26.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.50	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		82.00	89.50
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.00
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.18
Gold kg.		57,500.00	—
10 Tolas bar		6,600.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.41	—	14.65
Canadian Dollar	3.88	3.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	178.00	178.00
Spanish Peso		51.00	51.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	47.00
Singapore		—	1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

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JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE
1ST JANUARY, 1980
13TH SAFAH, 1400

BERTH/VESSEL	AGENT	TYPE OF CARGO	ARRIVAL
3 Badr	Baroom	Durra	21-12-79
4 Chai Young	Abdullah	Ctr/Ldg. mty	30-12-79
5 Sirocco Universal	Star	Reefar	28-12-79
6 Anangal Glory	Ori	Barley	27-12-79
7 Futami Maru	Alireza	Ctr/General	31-12-79
8 Kota Dawa	O.C.E.	General	30-12-79
10 Saudi Prince	O.Trade	Flour/General	29-12-79
11 Reefar Giulia	Star	Reefar	29-12-79
12 Mutau Maru	Alireza	Vehicles	31-12-79
14 Chrysovalandou Dyo	SSMSC	Maize/Sorghum	29-12-79
19 Falcon Arrow	Alisabab	Bulk Cement	29-12-79
20 Sined 1	Algosabli	General	29-12-79
22 F. Kosmonaut	Shobokahl	General/Contrs.	30-12-79
23 Eugenia V	El Hawi	Timber/Plywood/Gen	30-12-79
24 Khalij Star	O.C.E.	Reefar	24-12-79
27 Frigo King	El Hawi	Reefar	28-12-79
30 Saronie Reefar	Alisabab	Durra	20-12-79
39 Marid	A.E.T.	Durra	27-12-79
40 Panaghis Lour On	Alpha	Barley	24-12-79
41 Bratan Eagle	Star	Barley/General/Rice	30-12-79
42 Ananbal Peace	Ori	Barley	22-12-79

Ro Ro:
Jolly Nero
Espresso Toscana
Abdullah
S.C.S.A.
Ro Ro units
Ro Ro units
30-12-79
31-12-79

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HRS ON

13.2.1400/1.1.1980/CHANGES PAST
24 HOURS.

BERTHSHIP	AGENT	CARGO	ARRIVAL
6 Lago Puyehua	Ori	General	30-12-79
9 Arab Al Hijaz	S.C.S.A.	Loading Urea	25-12-79
12 Warwickshire	Kanoo	General	-01-80
15 Taurus	General	General	30-12-79
16 Asia Chilho	Gulf	General	01-01-80
17 Cardiff City	Al Saad	Gen/Contrs.	31-12-79
18 Hellenic Pride	Gulf	Gen/Reefar	30-12-79
20 Ever Safy	Gosaini	Gen/Con/Cement	24-12-79
21 Pacific Exporter (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	23-12-79
28 Frital	U.E.P.	Gen/Contrs.	30-12-79
31 Maldiva Trader	U.E.P.	Barley In Bags	26-12-79
32 Warsak	S.E.A.	Gen/Contrs/Cement	01-01-80
36 Primavera (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	19-12-79
SCP Barga Naseeb 20,21	—	Barley In bags	26-12-79
SCP Al Rubayia	Ori	Buffaloes	31-12-79

As dollar declines

Gold, silver shine in 70s

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP) — It was a great decade for gold, and an even better one for silver. For the dollar, it was a decade best forgotten.

Gold, which traded at \$36 an ounce as 1969 ended, ended 1979 at \$533 in New York, an increase of 1,381 per cent.

Silver closed in New York on Monday at \$34.45 an ounce, up 1,814 per cent from the \$1.80 that prevailed at the end of 1969.

In London gold and silver bullion prices ended the 1970s with leaps to new peaks Monday, with gold closing at \$527.50 a troy ounce, as the prospect of recession and the threat of war shadowed the new year.

But it was a different story for the U.S. dollar, which reigned supreme over the world's economy when the 1960s ended. During the 1970s, the dollar fell 64 per cent against the Swiss franc, 53 per cent against the German mark, 33 per cent against the Japanese yen and 28 per cent against the French franc.

The drop in the value of the dollar reflected a rate of inflation almost unthinkable a decade ago — consumer prices doubled during the decade — and the continuing inability of the United States to end a string of rising trade deficits.

The decade, which saw the dollar decline along with America's role as pre-eminent world power, ended with only about half the major world currency and bullion markets open. Others had closed for the holiday on Friday.

Gold prices jumped \$19 from Friday's closing in London to its new all-time peak of \$527.50 a troy ounce, then slipped to end the year at \$524.50.

That represented a year's gain of \$298.125 for bullion, the traditional hedge for wary investors in times of uncertainty.

One London analyst has predicted \$800 an ounce gold early in the new decade.

The surge in precious metal prices came mostly at the end of the decade, and for

silver it came in the final year. Silver started 1979 at about \$6 an ounce, and was at \$18.80 on Dec. 1.

"Silver is being considered akin to oil in that people are realizing there's only so much of it in the ground," said one silver trader in New York.

London silver prices also leaped to a high of \$32.20 an ounce — and closed at a record \$32.00. That was a \$4.80 gain for the day. As recently as Dec. 7, silver closed at \$18.80.

Zurich's big gold market was closed for the holiday. The Friday Zurich closing of \$517 an ounce was a record and represented \$292.375 gain for the year.

Gold's move was only slightly less abrupt than silver's. It started 1979 at \$226.375, for a 135 per cent climb. Much of the boom came after U.S. hostages were seized in Iran, raising fears of a new Mideast crisis, and the rest came after the Russians moved troops into Afghanistan. Bad news for the world was good news for gold.

For those who held dollars the news was not so cheery.

Against the mighty West German mark, American currency wound up the decade at 1.7315 marks — up from Friday's 1.7250 marks but down 5 per cent for the year and down 57 per cent for the decade.

The Swiss franc, beneficiary of near-zero inflation, was not traded in Zurich Monday. On Friday the dollar closed at 1.5905 francs, down 2 per cent for the year and 63 per cent in 10 years.

A looming steel strike knocked the British pound. It ended Monday at \$2.225 up 9 per cent against the dollar for the year but down 8 per cent for a decade blighted by strikes, inflation and stagnant production. Last Friday a pound cost \$2.2340.

Only against Japan's troubled yen, victim of Japan's desperate dependence on oil imports and manufactured exports, did the dollar succeed this year. It closed Monday in Tokyo at 239.89 yen, up from Friday's 239.50 yen — and a gain of 23 per cent for the year and 50 per cent for the decade.

Nigeria fixes price of oil

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP) — Nigeria, the second-largest foreign supplier of oil to the United States, has indicated that it is not ready to follow Libya's reported 16 per cent increase in the price of oil.

An industry source said Nigeria's national oil company sent telegrams to oil companies saying the country's price would be \$30 per 42-gallon barrel retroactive to Dec. 17 and through March 31.

"But I don't know whether they'll take that back," the source said of the Nigerian announcement.

Nigerian exports of nearly 1.1 million barrels a day account for nearly 6 per cent of U.S. oil needs, just behind Saudi Arabia's 1.3 million barrels, or a 7.2 per cent share. Nigeria is one of the more militant members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Last Friday, U.S. sources said Libya proclaimed a Jan. 1 price hike that would put the price of its oil at \$34.72 a barrel. The reported increase was in addition to the one announced earlier at a meeting of OPEC oil ministers in Venezuela.

Libya's oil sold for \$14.74 at the beginning of 1979.

Nigeria and Algeria both announced price increases from \$26.27 to \$30 a few days after Libya proclaimed its initial increase.

Nigerian and Libyan crude oils are of similar high quality, and the two countries — along with Algeria — generally follow each others' price moves.

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A CURVE OF GALAXIES: One of the world's most powerful computers has NASA scientists playing a whole new ball game. Using the Burroughs ILLIAC IV computer to study the cosmos, Dr. Bruce Smith (background) and Dr. Richard Miller have found that some galaxies long thought to be relatively flat are actually shaped like gigantic footballs and may rotate end-over-end. The computer works with complex mathematical formulae to simulate cosmic events. By condensing 200 million years of celestial history into a few hours of computer time and squeezing 100,000 light years of distance down to the size of a television screen, ILLIAC IV lets the scientists examine swirling dust clouds and watch galaxies collide. It provides three dimensional views, something no telescope can do. Theories about the nature and evolution of the universe may change as the gigantic computer reconstructs events which took place at the beginning of time, an ability undreamed of by Copernicus or Galileo.

Soviet Union largest oil producer

TULSA, Oklahoma, Jan. 1 (AP) — The Soviet Union remains the world's largest oil producer but will be hard-pressed to reach its 1980 output goal of more than 12 million barrels a day, a petroleum industry publication said.

The Oil and Gas Journal said in its Dec. 31 issue that the Soviets revised 1980 "goal of 12.12 million barrels a day compares with an estimated 11.7 million barrels a day produced in 1979."

The "original Soviet 1980 target was 12.94-12.8 million barrels a day, set just before the start of the current five-year

plan," the magazine said. But the magazine said new Soviet analyses assert "that because of persistent and worsening problems in exploration and development, Soviet oil production in 1980 is likely to fall short of its goal by 400,000-800,000 barrels a day."

Soviet oil output far outstrips Saudi Arabia, with 9.5 million barrels a day, and the United States, with 8.6 million.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency last October forecast 1980 Soviet oil output at 11.6 million to 11.8 million 42-gallon barrels a day, indicating an insignificant gain or possibly a decline from 1979.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry's Agency for Endowments Affairs	Construction of a mosque at Yamlam Al-Saadia center in Mecca	400		Jan. 15
" "	Construction of a mosque at Al-Hajj Al-Jomum center in Mecca	400		April 14
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Mudrikhan Mosque in Mecca	800		Jan. 16
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of South Thawal Mosque in Jeddah	800		Jan. 16
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of a mosque in Al-Abbasah village in Baha	300		Jan. 21
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Mahdara mosque in Baha	400		Jan. 21
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of a mosque in Ayyash village in Baha	300		Jan. 21

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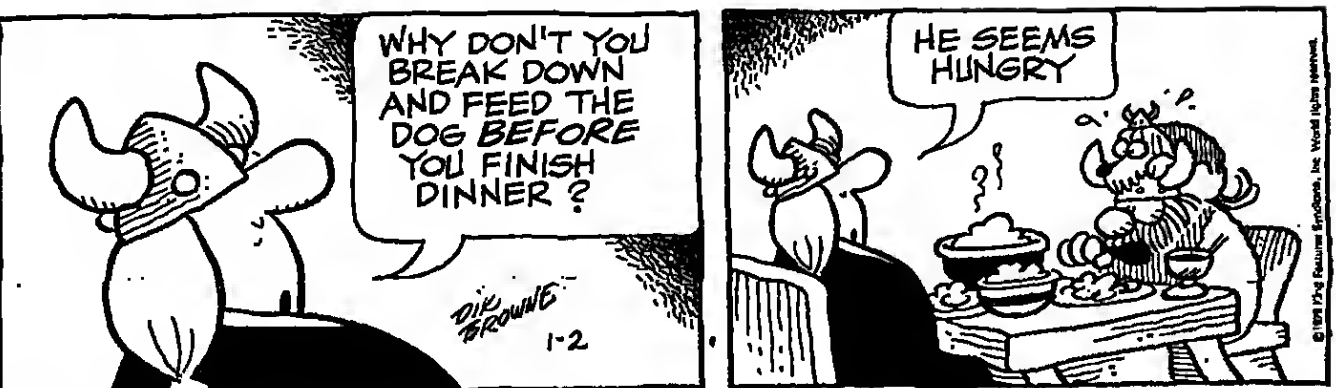
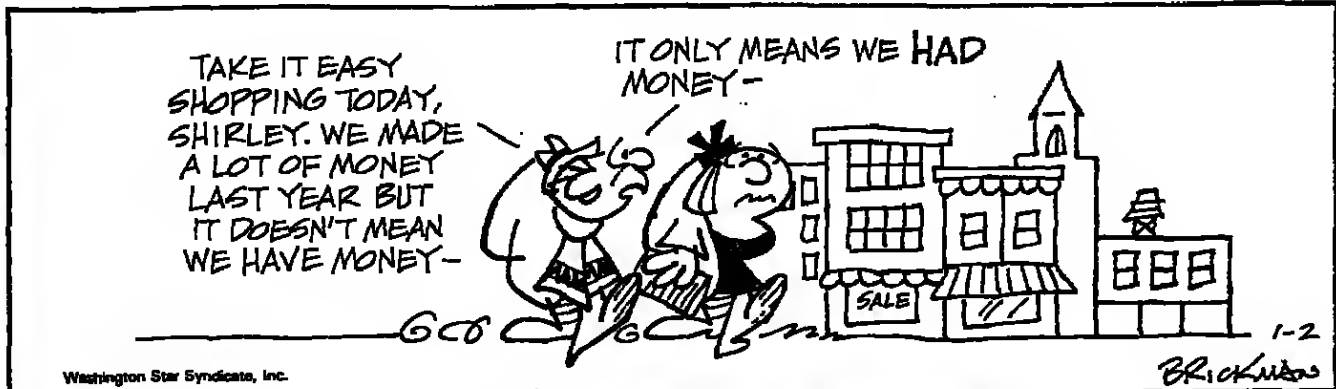
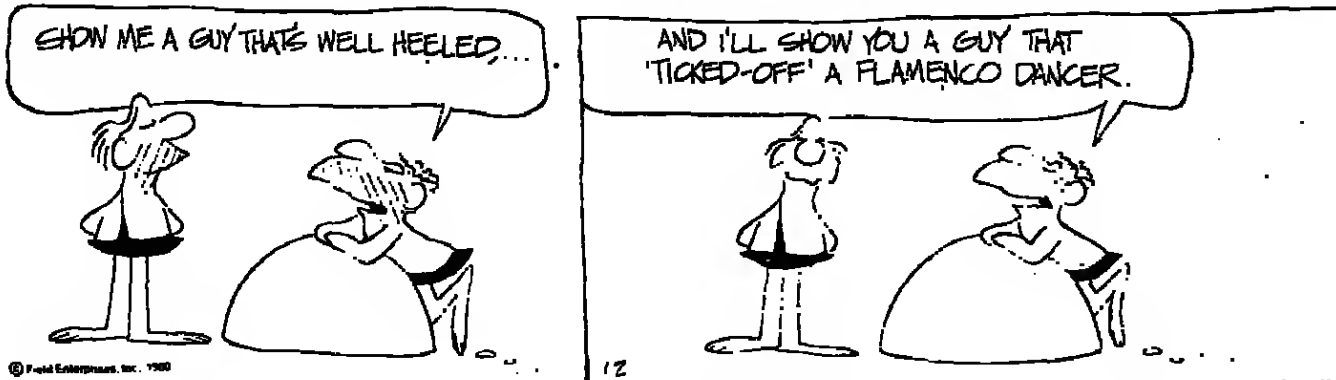
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE



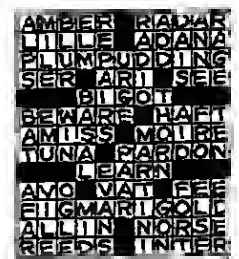
"AND IN CASE TROUBLE BREAKS OUT, HERE'S THE ADDRESS OF THE U.S. EMBASSY... STAY AWAY FROM THERE."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS
- 1 Joy was one
 - 4 Merchant
 - 5 Miner's quarry
 - 11 Big top
 - 12 Palm frond
 - 13 Disconcerts
 - 14 Be a
 - 15 substitute
 - 16 D.D.E.
 - 17 Warded off
 - 18 French wine
 - 19 A Kennedy
 - 20 Set up a golf ball
 - 21 Jennings
 - 22 Ives
 - 23 English river
 - 24 Coop up
 - 25 Waterfall
 - 26 Soak
 - 27 Cutting, in a way
 - 28 Do sums
 - 29 Expanding
 - 30 Amble along
 - 31 Crag
 - 32 Borne from boot camp
 - 33 Australian bird
 - 34 British novelist
 - 35 Johnny - DOWN
 - 1 Indigent
 - 2 French city



Yesterday's Answer

- 1 Word of warning
- 2 Gumpowder
- 3 Ingredient
- 4 Fabbed creature
- 5 Word used in Jewish cookery
- 6 Ending for sin or win

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three I's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

NA MNEZBUESHZ, UW NA MLQZ, DZ UHZ UWELANWJZX UE EJZ VJLNVZ IUXZ YF LEJZH

RZLRMZ - UAXHZ IUSBLNW

Yesterday's Cryptquote: IN THIS WORLD THERE ARE ONLY TWO THINGS: ONE IS GETTING WHAT ONE WANTS AND THE OTHER IS GETTING IT. - OSCAR WILDE

Rays Believe It or Not!



DAVID RICE ATCHISON (1867-1966) AS PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE U.S. SENATE, HAD BEEN CONSIDERED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR ONE DAY BETWEEN THE TERMS OF JAMES H. POLK AND ZACHARY TAYLOR. SPENT MOST OF THAT DAY SLEEPING.

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Sylvia Plays Duplicate

South dealer. Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH

♠ 10 9 5 4

♥ Q 6 3

♦ K 8 6 2

♣ Q J

WEST

♠ A

♥ K J 10 9 7 5

♦ Q 10 4

♣ A 8 8

EAST

♠ 4 3 2

♥ 10 9 7 5

♦ J 9 7 5

♣ A 3 2

SOUTH

♠ K Q J 8 7 5

♥ A 4 2

♦ A 3

♣ K 2

The bidding:

South West North East

1♣ 2♥ 2♠ Pass

At first, believe it or not, there were some members of the club who claimed they could fathom the workings of Sylvia's mind. But it did not take them overly long to dismiss themselves of this ridiculous notion.

They discovered soon enough that Sylvia's extraordinary ideas of how one should apply the general principles of the game resulted in an approach far different from that of any player they had ever seen before.

Take this deal that arose when Sylvia participated in

her first duplicate tournament at the club. Perhaps she should not have been allowed to play, but most of the members felt that she would surely add zest to the game — and they certainly were not wrong in this expectation.

Thus, in the accompanying deal, Sylvia was West and found herself on lead against four spades, a contract that was reached at all 13 tables. All the other West players led either the jack of hearts (won in dummy with the queen) or a low diamond. In every one of those cases, declarer easily made the contract.

Sylvia, at this stage of her career, had already learned the "rule" about leading the highest card of a suit her partner had bid. But, since her partner had not bid any suit at all on this occasion, she decided to lead the highest card of her own suit. Accordingly, she led the king of hearts!

As a result of this fantastic lead, poor South could no longer make the contract. He won the king with the ace and played a trump, but he was fighting a losing cause. Sylvia took her ace of trumps and returned the jack of hearts. East puffed, dummy's queen led back a club, and Sylvia proceeded to take her ace of clubs and ten of hearts to put the contract down one.

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Wednesday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:38	6:04	12:30	3:36	5:53	7:23
Medina	5:45	7:10	12:32	3:32	5:48	7:18
Nejd	5:10	6:40	11:58	2:59	5:15	6:45

DHAHRAN TV

2:30 Wimbledon Tennis	Women's Singles Finals
4:30 Children's Show	Electric Company No. 461
5:12 Six Million Dollar Man	Walk a Deadly Wing
Smoking Spot	Make believe world
6:01 Mediterranean Venture	Episode 10
6:32 The Champions	The Experiment
7:22 Colditz	Frogs in the Well
8:14 Sword of Justice	Judgment Day
9:04 Channel 3 Feature	River of Mystery

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Salem Drug Store	Quarantine Road, Zainal Bldg.	—
Al-Tilimsani Drug Store	—	—
MECCA	Souk Al-Moallah	42614
Hassan Baksh Pharmacy	Al-Souk Al-Saghir	44930
RIYADH	Al-Khazzan St. Dugaiter Bldg.	—
Eseem Pharmacy	Al-Suwaidi St.	—
Al-Suwaidi National Ph.	Tareq ibn Ziyad St., Marqab	—
Zuhair Drug Store	Behind King's Hospital	—
TAIF	Near Bin Assalan Station	—
Taif Pharmacy	King's St.	23146
Hassan Hakhsh Pharmacy	—	—
DAMMAM	Mecca Road, Al-Thoqba	42615
Al-Akhas Drug Store	—	—
AL-KHOBAR	—	—
Al-Thoqba Drug Store	—	—

SAUDI RADIO

(English Service)

On FM at 98 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band
On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band
On VHF at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

WEDNESDAY

Afternoon Transmission

- 2:00 Opening
- 2:01 Holy Quran
- 2:05 Gems of Guidance
- 2:10 Key to Their Success
- 2:20 On Islam
- 2:30 Round and About

3:00 NEWS

- 3:10 Press Review
- 3:15 Music
- 3:20 Science Journal
- 3:30 A Selection of Music

3:40 —

3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission

- 9:00 Opening
- 9:01 Holy Quran
- 9:05 Gems of Guidance
- 9:10 Light Music
- 9:15 Top of the Pops
- 9:45 Companions of the Prophet

10:00 A Viewpoint

- 10:10 Music
- 10:15 NEWS
- 10:25 S.A. A Daily Chronicle
- 10:30 Sounds Sweet and Strange

11:00 A Leaf on Life's Notebook

11:10 Music

11:15 Latin Music

11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams

12:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup

- 8:05 Reports: Actualities
- 8:10 Opinion: Analyses
- 8:30 Dateline
- 8:35 News Summary
- 9:00 Special English: The Making of a Nation
- 9:05 News Summary
- 9:30 Music USA: (Standards)
- 10:00 News Roundup
- 10:05 Reports: Actualities
- 10:05 Opening: Analyses

10:30 VOC Magazine

America: Letter Cultural: Letter

11:00 Special English: News

11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission

8:00 World News

- 8:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
- 8:30 Sarah Ward
- 8:45 World Today
- 9:00 Newsdesk
- 9:30 Opera Star
- 10:00 World News
- 10:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
- 10:30 Sarah Ward
- 10:45 Something to Show You
- 11:00 World News
- 11:09 Reflections
- 11:15 Piano Style
- 11:30 Brain of Britain 1978
- 12:00 World News
- 12:09 British Press Review
- 12:15 World Today
- 12:30 Financial News
- 12:40 Look Ahead
- 12:45 The Toby Myatt

Evening Transmission

1:15 Ulster in Focus

1:30 Discovery

2:00 World News

2:09 News about Britain

2:15 Alphabet of Musical Curios

2:30 Sports International

2:40 Radio Newsreel

3:15 Promenade Concert

3:45 Sports Round-up

4:00 World News

4:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

4:30 The Pleasure's Yours

5:15 Report on Religion

6:00 Radio Newsreel

6:15 Outlook

7:00 World News

7:09 Commentary

7:15 Sherlock Holmes

7:45 World Today

8:00 World News

8:09 Books and Writers

8:30 Take One

8:45 Sports Round-up

9:00 World News

9:09 News about Britain

9:15 Radio Newsreel

9:30 Farming World

10:09 Outlook News Summary

10:39 Stock Market Report

10:43 Look Ahead

10:45 Ulster in Focus

11:00 World News

11:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

12:15 Talkabout

12:45 Nature Notebook

1:00 World News

1:09 World Today

1:25 Financial News

1:35 Book Choice

1:40 Reflections

1:45 Sports Round-up

2:00 World News

2:09 Commentary

2:15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎

Maintain a low profile to career dealings. Despite

opinion, you'll learn a lot through observation.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏

The world may seem unsympathetic to your views, but at a social gathering you'll find a kindred spirit. Encourage friendship.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐

Problems that arise now may prove themselves blessings in disguise. If you volunteer for a difficult assignment you'll make headway.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑

Allow others to be themselves. Be tolerant of human fallibility. Don't bring up problems, instead, meet others with cheerfulness.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒

There'll be difficulties in connection with work, but you have the energy and the mettle to deal with them. Keep plugging!

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓

A male or close ally holds the key to good times now. Don't reject the advances of one who wishes you the best. Be responsive.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈

Take the initiative in a work project. Don't count on others for help. Do it yourself and you'll realize your objectives.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉

A cheerful and positive outlook is your best bet now. Your friendly manner disarms potential critics. Further romantic aims.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊

A family member is willing to help out financially. Still, you'll have to be careful in the management of funds. Don't overextend.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋

Stress what you have in common with others to insure harmony. Creative work is favored. Minimize differences to viewpoint.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌

Concentrate on ways to improve finances. Despite interruptions, a behind-the-scenes vantage point is your best position.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍

The social scene is lively now. Though some people will get on your nerves, you still

have the opportunity to make favorable contacts.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎

Maintain a low profile to career dealings. Despite

opinion, you'll learn a lot through observation.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏

The world may seem unsympathetic to your views, but at a social gathering you'll find a kindred spirit. Encourage friendship.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐

Problems that arise now may prove themselves blessings in disguise. If you volunteer for a difficult assignment you'll make headway.

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هكذا من الاله

هكذا من الازل

The text of Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani's press conference in Caracas

OPEC : a strong, confident organization

Special to Arab News

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following press conference was given by Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani following the conclusion of the 55th ministerial conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at the Tamanaco Hotel in Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 20.)

YAMANI: I know we have kept you (the press) in suspense for four days, waiting for news on the price issue. Nevertheless, we didn't give you any news. But as they say, no news is good news. And by now you have all read the (official OPEC) communiqué. I'm sure the main point in your mind to ask about is the price issue. As was said in the communiqué, we did not reach a decision, but an extraordinary conference will convene sometime in the future to review the price issue and hopefully

"I wasn't lonely this time. I think there were some other members who joined me in my position. And there were so many positions..."

arrive at a decision. The situation is not very clear right now, and the positions of the various member countries are not identical. There are so many gaps which we could not bridge. And we in Saudi Arabia think that \$24 a barrel is a good price, and we have to wait and see. We could not reach a compromise. So now I just invite you to ask your questions on this issue or anything else.

QUESTION: Was Saudi Arabia alone in its position that \$24 a barrel was a good price?

ANSWER: No, I wasn't lonely this time in the meeting. I think there were some other members this time who joined me in my position. And I think there were so many positions. We started from the lower level of \$24, to a higher level of \$35, with several levels in between, \$30, \$28... that was the lowest before the \$24.

Q: What does this lack of agreement on prices mean for the future?

A: Well, I have my own assessment of the future. I think there will be a glut in the market. It is coming. Hopefully there will be no political interruption to stop the flow of oil from any member country. And if this is the case, the glut is there, and once you have a surplus, the price of oil will tend to go down. So those staying at a higher (price) level will find it difficult to stay at such without reducing their production in the first place, and probably later on to reduce their prices. If we meet in the future, I think we'll be able to reach a compromise much better than what we did this time.

If this scenario is a correct one, which is my own prediction, then no news is good news, because instead of raising the price of oil to a much higher level, in the present situation it could be much less in the future.

Q: Can OPEC survive the present disarray on the pricing issue?

A: Oh, yes, definitely. I have no doubt. I don't think anyone who understands what's going on will have any doubt. OPEC is a solid, strong organization. What we are telling you as a consumer is that OPEC is so important and significant for you. Now you realize to what extent we are important for you. If we don't take a decision on the price of oil, you might suffer. There will be some chaos in the market. But hopefully this won't be the case. And OPEC is so important not only for the members but for the consumers.

Q: But Sheikh Yamani, but if you can't control prices as an organization doesn't that mean the end of OPEC?

A: This organization is not to fix the price of oil only. We have so many objectives. And since there is chaos in the market, we could not really fix the price. If this is what happened in all of 1979, I don't see why it doesn't happen, it shouldn't happen for at least one or two quarters in 1980.

Q: Sheikh Yamani, will the next extraordinary meeting be in Taif?

A: It doesn't matter.

Q: But where will it be, the next extraordinary meeting?

A: We did not decide where. It doesn't matter.

Q: How long will you keep the market crude at \$24?

A: As long as it is possible.

Q: At what point did you realize you were losing the price battle?

A: We are just one of the members in the organization. We are not different from any other member in the organization. We don't look at it otherwise. We

try to cooperate with our colleagues. And we always have the same common target, but maybe from different angles. This time we couldn't reach an agreement because the market is so unstable and so confusing, because of what the consumers are doing — or at least some of them.

Q: Does Saudi Arabia plan to decrease its oil production?

A: Well, we already announced that for the first quarter of 1980, our production will be 9.5 (million barrels per day). Because we feel there is still a shortage. But once the situation will change, then we might have a different position.

Q: Could you say something about your position on the supply of oil to South Africa? Does Saudi Arabia require in its contracts that the purchasing companies not supply oil to Israel or South Africa?

A: I can assure you that not one single Saudi barrel from Saudi Arabia goes to South Africa or to Israel, because we require from any buyer a certificate showing the final destination, where that barrel landed, and we know for sure where it was refined.

I think both South Africa and Israel are getting their supplies probably from the spot market, not from Saudi Arabia.

Q: In hindsight, do you think it would have been better to have come here for bargaining purposes with a price of \$18, and bargained from a level of \$18 than to have advanced to \$24 and then bargain from that point?

A: No, we don't bargain, to start with. And then, we decided on this price level with the full cooperation of some member countries beforehand, and we wanted to do it retroactively, so that we can get some of the windfall profits the oil companies realize from our crude price.

Q: I wonder, sir, what you foresee in the next coming months if demand stays as high as it's been. Do you see the price continuing to rise, if demand stays high?

A: Already there is one million barrel surplus in the market vis-a-vis consumption, but that one million barrels is going to the inventories, which is normal, because you sometimes anticipate a severe winter. That's the seasonal demand. But immediately after the two months of the severe winter, that is, January and February, we think that the curve will come down, and this is normal, because inventories reached the highest known level ever recorded. And therefore we think the situation will change probably by the end of February or the end of March.

Q: Do you see the crisis as stabilizing?

A: I think — my own prediction — that we are going to notice, sometime

"There will definitely be a recession. How deep and how long, we don't know. And that recession will have an impact on consumption..."

next year, a sharp drop in the price of the spot market, probably because so many independent oil companies, who used to rely in the past on the major oil companies for their supplies, right now are building their own inventories at a rather high cost. And because the rate of interest to finance that oil is so high, it is very expensive.

When they feel that the price of oil is coming down, there will be a psychological trend to drop some oil in the market, in order to get rid of it at a price which is at least the same cost they have for that oil.

And therefore there will be the reverse of what happened in the past, and we will notice a sharp drop in the price in the spot market, and later on, some sort of unification of the price level among the OPEC member countries. That is the time when we meet to discuss the price.

Q: Will that be at the next regular meeting in June?

A: Hopefully before.

Q: Are there any circumstances under which Saudi Arabia would let the surplus develop so long that it would allow the price of oil to drop below \$24?

A: No, we don't want to see the price of oil drop to what you said. We just want a one-tier price system. When there is a sizeable surplus, it is Saudi Arabia who usually reduces its production, but this has to be done by the market forces. OPEC is not a cartel, and we don't look at it as such.

Q: To what extent are you relying upon the deepening of the United States' recession to reduce the upward pressure on oil prices?



Yamani speaking to the press at the end of OPEC's winter meeting in Caracas.

A: There will definitely be a recession. How deep and how long, we don't know. And that recession will have an impact on the level of consumption. Also the high price of oil, which went up from \$12.70 a year ago to a level which is almost double, will have an impact on the level of consumption. This is the elasticity of prices, and we all know that it is effective.

Q: Are you pleased with the results of this conference?

A: Very much, really. I said at the end of the conference that sometimes it is important to take a decision and it is very significant, and sometimes to refrain from taking a decision could be even more important. And I think we achieved in Venezuela a real progress on so many areas, especially with our relationship with the developing countries.

Q: Could you tell us exactly what the \$24 figure represents for Saudi Arabia, how you actually arrived at \$24? Secondly, could you give us some sense of the discussion of differentials at this conference, and what you see as the future for differentials?

A: First, we looked at the yield, the net back of the product prices, to be reflected on the crude price, in order to find out how much profits the oil companies are realizing because of the cheap Saudi crude. And that was our major criterion, so to speak. And we based our decision on this main factor, and then on some relatively less important factors.

On differentials, I think that in this area, we have a very great difference in our attitudes and opinions. In June this year, when we met in Geneva, we knew that we were not discussing a one-tier price system. What we did was to have a floor and a ceiling, and in between every member country had the freedom to move. So they could go over the \$18 set for the marker crude price, by introducing a surcharge or value differentials or both. Some countries instead of introducing value differentials, which is normal and known in OPEC, and applying an additional surcharge, they combined both under the umbrella of a price differential, which is inflated, but we didn't care at that time.

Now, if we want to go into a one-tier price system based on the marker crude price, then we have to have the exact value differentials. And there is a very significant difference in our views with regard to this.

Q: Does Saudi Arabia plan to reduce its production to the level of its own needs?

A: We never did in the past. Why do you ask? We are producing more than what we need since some time ago. But if we don't do this, we will produce a catastrophe in the world economy.

Q: But what about your own country's economy?

A: Well, it's all right. Our economy is solid and strong, and we have a huge reserve. Don't worry about that.

Q: There are observers who say the international banking system is not capable of absorbing or recycling any more money from the industrialized West which is going to the oil producers and then coming back. These same observers say the less developed countries have reached the limit of their borrowing ability from these same large banks where much of the money that you get is going. What are your views on that?

A: Well, if you have a strong memory, you'll remember that the same story was said after the 1974 increase in the price of oil, and during 1975 and 1976. Everybody was talking about this problem of recycling the extra amount of oil.

And I think we are hearing the same story. But we are hopeful that we can do it smoothly. I am not underestimating the problem, but I don't think it is so serious to talk about it in the same way we are hearing today.

Q: As the dean of OPEC, have you thought about having Mexico as a member country?

A: (Laughs) I don't know what you mean by a "dean"! Anyway, we welcome Mexico if they want to join. As a

you forecast a range of prices that we might expect to see?

A: Well, I cannot go into the details, because there are so many variable factors. I don't know to what extent the OECD countries will really reduce their consumption, what is the depth of the recession you would have, what will be the production levels in the various member countries — and all these things are unknown to me now. But I can tell you with some confidence that there will



On his way back from Caracas, Yamani met President Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace.

matter of fact, if they join, we think it is good for the organization and good for Mexico. If they don't join, nothing will happen to the organization and I don't think Mexico will be hurt because they are benefiting from OPEC anyway.

Q: Did the ministers discuss dropping the dollar as the currency for oil payments and substituting a basket of currencies?

A: No, we did not discuss this. This is left to the Committee on Long-Term Strategy to take a decision on it and then refer it to an extraordinary conference, and it will be one part of our long-term strategy. But nothing was discussed on this subject this time.

Q: Your Excellency, you spoke before about those members of OPEC, in your words, "staying at the higher level, coming down." Which members were you referring to? Could that be Iran, whose oil is of like quality to yours?

A: I don't think I'm wrong if I say that Iran is one of them. But there are quite a few others.

Q: Yesterday (Dec. 19), according to (UAE Oil Minister) Mana Saeed Al-Otaiba, there was a proposal to raise the price of benchmark crude from \$24 to \$26 in exchange for a top price of \$30, which would close the gap on the differentials and re-establish a unified price structure. Did Saudi Arabia favor this proposal?

A: Well, I heard that proposal, but it didn't work out.

Q: You said earlier that you expect oil prices to drop early next year. Could

he a glut and there will be a definite drop in the price of the spot market. I can see this very clearly, and it's happening probably at the end of the first quarter.

Q: Which countries supported your position on pricing at the conference?

A: In the Middle East, most of the countries — Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. Venezuela is also with us on this matter.

Q: Are these the countries that wanted a unified price?

A: Everybody worked for that. But everybody was believing something different. But I just mentioned the countries that were having almost the same position — Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, from the Middle East, and here, Venezuela.

Q: Could you comment on your methods for 1980, based on what has happened so far?

A: I think we'll have to learn from the past. We'll have to learn from the lessons we got from the Iranian revolution, that something might happen which would interrupt the flow of oil. And therefore, we will have to conserve and reduce our consumption, and utilize the alternative sources of energy, and remove all the political problems that might create another interruption in the flow of oil, and here I mention specifically the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Q: Your Excellency, the comptroller general of the United States said today he had no idea of the size of OPEC

investments in the U.S. and those investments could be moved around to influence U.S. policy. Could you comment on that, please?

A: I don't think we are using our monetary assets in the United States for any political reason. This is my comment.

Q: If the major problem facing OPEC is the spot market, how in your opinion can it be controlled? And second, another subject, can you evaluate the position of Iraq in this conference, was it unusual in your opinion?

A: To answer your second question, I think the Iraqi position was very constructive and very clear. I think everybody was very clear.

On the spot market: I think it is wrong, to start with. But the responsibility should not be focused on the producers who are selling in the spot market. I wish they don't. But the responsibility is entirely focused on the consumers who pay a very high price for that oil, such as Germany and Japan. They come and knock on the door of certain producers and tell them, "Look, this is \$40 for your barrel." And we should not expect that producer to say, "No, I want only \$24 for it."

Q: Sheikh Yamani, are you concerned that the dissidents at this conference might band together and reduce production enough to offset your extra production?

A: I don't want to go to a breakdown of the figures, but no one can offset our production.

Q: Would you comment on Iran's role in the conference?

A: Well, the change in Iran caused something very important, a cut in the Iranian production by almost half. And this created the shortage in the supply of oil in the world. But otherwise, I think that the Iranian delegation, the Iranian minister, was a very straightforward man, and always to the point, and he was

expressing his views with the interests of OPEC deeply in his heart. And we appreciate very much his position.

Q: Do you think the West's growing stocks of oil could influence OPEC?

A: Not really, but I don't think they will go and withdraw so much from that stock, in order to influence the price of oil, because everybody is nervous, and they don't want to face another crisis the way it was faced by the end of 1978. So I don't think that stock is mainly to influence the price of oil as much as for security purposes.

Q: Sheikh Yamani, a follow-up question on the Arab-Israeli conflict. You also raised that at the June meeting in Geneva. Do you believe that satisfactory progress has been made on that question. If so, what is that progress? If not, what would you like it to be?

A: Not yet.

Q: What would you like it to be?

A: I would like to see the implementation of the United Nations resolutions. No more and no less.

Q: On future Saudi oil production, you have talked at different times about going to 10 million barrels a day, or perhaps 10.5, 12.5, or up. What is your current planning, your budgeted planning, for expanding productive capacity?

A: We have, under construction, an increase in the capacity of our production — sustained capacity — up to 12 million barrels, and this is all that we have and we don't plan to go beyond this.

Well, thank you very much.



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[International]

الاربعاء ١٤ صفر ١٤٠٠ هـ

Ceasefire said intact

Rhodesian election campaign begins

SALISBURY, Jan 1 (AP) — War-weary Rhodesia edged into 1980 Tuesday with fresh reports of new border infiltrations by black guerrillas breaching the tenuous four-day-old Rhodesian cease-fire.

But British military sources, supervising the cease-fire and the campaigning which began Tuesday for fresh elections next month to bring peace here after seven years of war, say the cease-fire is still working.

A military communique late Monday confirmed previous unofficial reports that a white farmer, three guerrillas and one Rhodesian security force member had been killed in incidents since the cease-fire took effect. By contrast, before the cease-fire, an average of 20 people were killed daily here.

About 3,000 guerrillas have now entered special assembly areas in the Rhodesian bush or are in contact with cease-fire monitoring officials to appear from their bush hideouts,

the sources said here Monday night. One thousand were actually inside the areas by Monday night, they said.

They steered away from calling the new infiltrations a formal breach of the cease-fire agreed to in London on Dec. 21 between guerrillas and Former Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa.

"That is up to the cease-fire commission," the officials said. The commission, made up of representatives from the British military, Rhodesian security forces and the guerrillas, holds its first formal meeting on Wednesday.

Under the terms of the agreement, designed to bring peace here and to allow both guerrillas and local politicians to campaign for a fresh election, Rhodesian and guerrilla forces are supposed to stay put.

The Rhodesians, except when ordered on missions by Governor Lord Soames, are stay-

ing near their bases. As of midnight Friday, the guerrillas are supposed to be at 16 "assembly areas" scattered throughout the country.

On Sunday, the British military, under whom 1,300 British and Commonwealth troops from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Kenya are monitoring Rhodesian and guerrilla forces, said it had evidence of border crossings from Mozambique. They said Lord Soames had ordered small units of Rhodesian troops to the border to block these movements.

Reports, not confirmed by the British, said 600 to 700 guerrillas had made the crossing. On Monday, the British sources said there was more evidence of new crossings, although in smaller numbers.

The sources indicated that it would be unwise to "play the numbers game" with the statistics on guerrillas appearing at assembly areas. Estimates of the total inside Rhodesia vary from 15,000 to 30,000. They indicated that large numbers were expected to show up just before the Friday deadline. Guerrillas still at large after midnight Friday will be regarded as "unlawful" under the cease-fire agreement.

As of Monday, 11 parties, including the political wings of the ZANU and ZAPU guerrilla organizations — now allowed to take part in political life here — had declared their intention to campaign for elections.

Lord Soames, has commuted to life imprisonment death sentences passed on 11 convicted black murderers.

Their sentences were commuted by the governor, who rules with sweeping powers, on Christmas Eve. Their names were not immediately known.

Rhodesian government sources said the 11 men had been convicted under common law of murder. They were not political offenses, the sources said.

The British spokesman said that 17 blacks convicted of capital offenses by Rhodesian courts before the governor restored British rule Dec. 12 were awaiting results of appeals. If turned down, the governor can exercise his powers to commute the sentences.

British sources said that although in some colonies such as Hong Kong executions are carried out, the governor would not sanction further capital punishment.

ZAPU President Joshua Nkomo made a year-end bid for unity between the two wings of the Patriotic Front despite indications that Robert Mugabe's wing would campaign separately for power in the future Rhodesian government.

"Unity in the Patriotic Front is necessary for future stability in Zimbabwe," Nkomo said Monday at the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU) headquarters in Lusaka.

The statement Sunday in Rhodesia by Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) spokesman Enos Nkala that ZANU would campaign as a "separate entity" from ZAPU has fueled concern here that the alliance will not survive the peace.

Nkomo said "The Patriotic Front will remain intact. I hope that our comrades in Zanu recognize that it is necessary for the stability of Zimbabwe."

Scotland registers second minor quake

EDINBURGH, Jan 1 (R) — Scotland was hit by a minor earthquake early Tuesday. But there were no reports of damage or injuries.

Last week similar pre-dawn earth tremors sent hundreds of Scots fleeing from their homes.

Tuesday's tremor was even smaller than the quake on Dec. 26. It shook doors and rattled windows in the border area.

The Eskdalemuir Observatory said it was a consequence of the earth settling down after last week's quake.

A safer, far less crazy place

An optimist's view of the past ten years

By T.D. Allman

NEW YORK — The 1970s crept up on me without warning. I began my first full decade as an adult by reclining on a rattan chaise longue, with the towers of Angkor Wat my only company that last night of 1969.

Toward dawn I walked to Angkor Thom and watched, as from their pinnacles atop the Bayon temple, the faces of Jayavarman VII — Divine King, Buddha Incarnate, Protector of the World — smiled out benignly. A Khmer child passed, playing an echoing reed flute, and it seemed the Cambodian people were even more charmed, more immunized against history's pandemics than the monuments their ancestors built.

A few months later, following the Nixon invasion, I returned to Phnom Penh, and as I read one of Henry A. Kissinger's elegant explications of the grand design I felt the 70s had really begun: It was the first day I had seen more people who were dead than living.

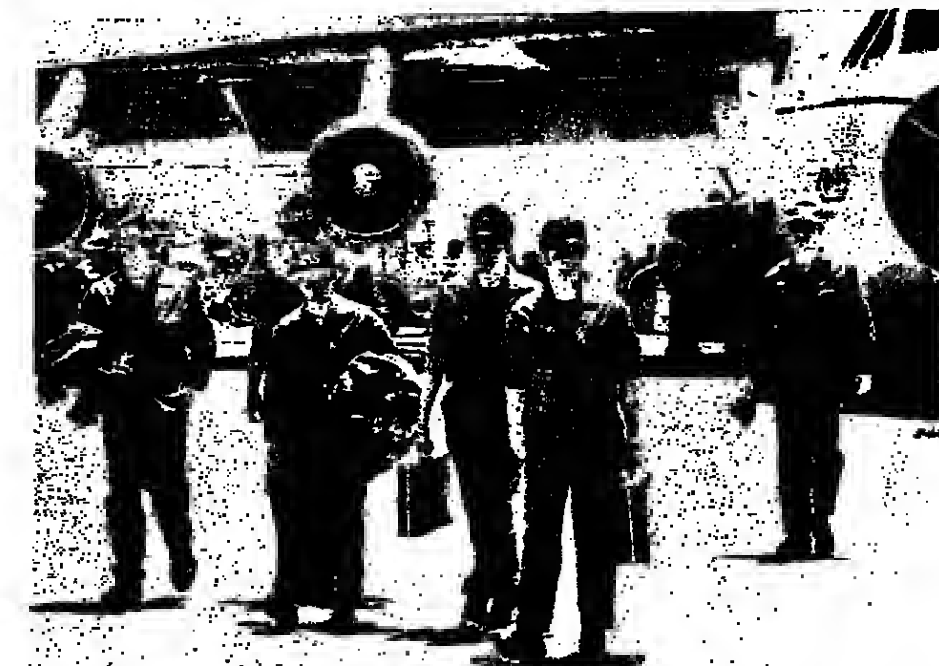
From Kent State to Jonestown, most people agree, the '70s were a dark decade. But as one acquainted with the catastrophes of the last 10 years, I disagree. Recently I circled

the world for the sixth time this decade. It seemed a safer and far less crazy place than at the end of 1969. The world is a little more rational for the same reason that so many officials, and journalists, found the '70s such a frustrating, even alarming, period.

The last 10 years proved to be a bad time for grand designs, great men, transcendent dogmas, geopolitical doctrines. It was a time when things, ranging from Central Intelligence Agency scenarios to the dollar's value, came unstuck. In many cases, we are better off because they did and we should enter the 1980s grateful that so many enterprises, from the Vietnam War to the Watergate cover-up went wrong, grateful too far for present complaints.

Take the three great "crises" now supposedly creating the American "malaise" — the "lack of strong leadership" under Jimmy Carter; the "paralysis of American will" after the Vietnam defeat; the "lack of confidence in government" after Watergate.

On my most recent trip, I visited 11 nations, and for the first time American officials were neither propping up nor tearing down the government of even one of them. What were the consequences of this awful



SALISBURY: Americans piloting C-141 Starlifters ferrying supplies to Rhodesia for the cease-fire monitoring force.

Socialist leader

Nenni, Italy statesman, dies

ROME, Jan. 1 (R) — Veteran Socialist Pietro Nenni, 88, who died of a heart attack early Tuesday, was a prime architect in the "opening to the left" system of center-left coalition government which has dominated Italian politics for decades.

As leader of the Socialist Party, he ended its close ties with the Italian Communist Party in reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956.

This move allowed the Socialists to join the Catholic-backed Christian Democrat government in 1963 in the country's first center-left government coalition.

But in the summer of 1969, after West European student and worker unrest, Nenni failed to prevent a split in the government coalition and resigned the party leadership, although within months he was given the honor of life senator.

He was a close friend of Italian Socialist President Sandro Pertini, with whom he shared exile in France during the Fascist dictatorship in Italy of Benito Mussolini.

Before his exile, Nenni, an eloquent speaker and a talented journalist, was imprisoned in Italy for his Socialist beliefs. He also fought in both world wars.

He was brought up in an orphanage in the northern Italian town of Faenza after his parents died when he was five. *Socialist Affairs*, the official publication of the London-based Socialist International, said, "The fact of his having grown up an orphan is perhaps one of the keys to his later belief in the efficiency of personal action and determination."

In 1911, at the age of 20, Nenni was imprisoned for leading strikes. A fellow prisoner from the same part of Italy was Mussolini.

They were both Socialists then, but Mussolini broke with the Socialists at a time when Nenni was dedicating his life to the Socialist cause.

Nenni fought for Italy in the front lines in World War I and received serious wounds from a munitions dump explosion. He spent his period of recuperation in student politics and journalism.

In 1922, he became editor of the Socialist newspaper *Avanti!* — a post formerly held by Mussolini. The Nenni editorials led to his arrest and imprisonment between 1923 and 1925. He escaped to France in the following year.

There he joined other exiled Italian Social-

ists and became secretary-general of an anti-fascist union aimed at joining all left-wing forces against Mussolini.

Some 45 years later *Avanti!* said, "Nenni brought to Italian Socialism a spirit which emphasized personal will and personal awareness of the dramatic character of the social and political struggle. Nenni's achievement was to introduce an international dimension to Socialist politics in Italy."

Even the Social Democrats, who were firmly anti-Communist and broke with the Nenni forces for a time after World War II, praised his "brilliant" handling of foreign affairs during the 1960s when he was a tireless promoter of the Common Market and promoter of a rapprochement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

One reason that Nenni was connected with Communism earlier in his career was his active participation with the Garibaldi Brigade of anti-fascist Italians in the Spanish Civil War (1936-39). The war served as a foretaste of the confrontation between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, supporters of the Garibaldi Brigade, in World War II.

Nenni returned to Italy and fought with the anti-fascist partisans in World War II. He was arrested by Hitler's Gestapo and held in prison until the Mussolini regime collapsed in 1943.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

People demand, rightly I always thought, a certain amount of congruence, of harmony, between what one is and what he professes. When this is not found, a sense of revulsion, of disbelief in what is professed arises — no matter how "seriously" one means it to be taken.

A few days ago, I was invited by some thoroughly non-revolutionary friends to a dinner in an expensive restaurant. All went well. These were rich folk, and unashamedly so. They were at nite with their surroundings; you knew what to expect with them. The evening, I thought, will not be deficient in entertainment and — since one is either a full time journalist or no journalist at all — some useful information on the worlds of business and politics.

Until someone came, bid the gatherings a gruff greeting and sat down. The atmosphere changed. The gentleman who had come was, as he soon made amply clear, a revolutionary. He launched without warning on a long and boring lecture — boring and offensive, since it was clear the man had only the merest nodding acquaintance with the great names he started throwing about: Descartes, Spinoza, Marx, Engels... down to Adorno and Marcuse...

We sat examining our feet, looking up from time to time to see if there was hope of a speedy end. Nene came. From the Mysteries of Political Philosophy we moved to the world of contemporary economics. The arms trade was exposed, also, and in that order the petroleum industry, the sugar industry, the money market and so on and so forth.

Slowly, as the shock of the man's arrival and of his lecture began to fade, I found myself thinking of the telling discrepancy between man and speech, between circumstance and sentiment.

He was wearing a jacket of an immaculate French cut, over a silk shirt and a silk tie. The shoes were of crocodile skin. A flashing gold watch adorned his gesturing arm. A diamond glinted on a large gold ring on his finger. The man was not merely rich. He was an advertisement for the good life. Good Life and Revolution: caviar and Communism, crocodile shoes and crocodile tears.

My annoyance was neither because of the length and boringness of the speech — this could be improved in time — nor because of the obvious riches — subtlety in manner and dress could also be acquired. It was rather their sorry coincidence in the same person in that same moment. The man, I reflected, had fudged a clear cut decision: Live and behave according to your ideals, or modify your ideals to accord with the way you live and behave. You can't have both.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat

Torture, execution on screen

U.S. film on Ireland stirs U.K.

LONDON, Jan 1 (AP) — "The Outsider," an American-made movie that takes a hard look at the troubles in Northern Ireland, has won critical acclaim in Britain, but stirred controversy over Britain's role in the province.

Major theater chains and a government-funded film festival have rejected the movie, a thriller that shows British soldiers torturing a half-blind Roman Catholic boy with electrodes, then mashing his fingers with a metal tray.

The \$2.8 million movie, considered a low budget by today's standards, also shows Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas, almost exclusively Catholic, cold-bloodedly executing a Protestant magistrate and blowing up innocent women in the streets of Belfast.

But the idea of their troops torturing children is not a view many Britons have of what the army is supposed to be doing in Northern Ireland or why it has lost 327 men killed and thousands wounded there since 1971 — the worst British casualties in any campaign since the Korean War.

The movie raises political and moral questions about the 11-year-old Northern Ireland conflict, one of the most sensitive issues in Britain.

Some critics have hailed the movie, directed by Paris-based American Tony Luraschi, as the first to show the brutal **Yabbies and blowflies**

on New Year's Eve

BUNGENDORE, Australia, Jan. 1 (R) — People behaved like animals Dec. 31 in this small town near Canberra, while a centipede contracted athlete's foot and a dinosaur suffered a slipped disc.

The centipede and the dinosaur were among the favorites before they had to withdraw from Bungendore's (population 600) Second Annual New South Wales Animal Imagination Competition.

Other entries included a red-back spider, a yabbie (small crayfish), a blowfly, seal, frog, shark, octopus, wombat... and a politician.

Judges awarded extra points for croaks, hoots and other appropriate noises, but the main emphasis was on gestures and body movement.

The winner was a headless rooster, or Canberra architect Angus Hall.

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